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Part One
Pages 1-8

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SEELY WILL SURRENDER

Positive Statement Made by Lawyer Charles J. Peshall.

QUESTION OF THE BAIL FIXED HE SAYS

The Defaulting Bookeeper the Lawyer Says Has Kept Near the City—Story of His Racing Interests.

Samuel C. Seely, the fugitive defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, will surrender himself to the Federal authorities within forty-eight hours at the utmost according to Charles J. Peshall, the criminal lawyer, of Jersey City.

A positive and direct statement to this effect was made last night to a reporter for The New-York Times by Mr. Peshall.

Mr. Peshall, now interested in the case, was interviewed at his residence on Bergen Heights, Jersey City. He said:

"Seely will give himself up in at least forty-eight hours, perhaps sooner."

"Has his bail been arranged?" was asked.

"It has practically been fixed," was Mr. Peshall's answer.

"How much bail will be required?"

"About $20,000."

"Will the bail be forthcoming?"

"Yes, it will be given."

Mr. Peshall declined to say who would come forward as bondsmen. That was a privileged matter, about which, he said, he was not at liberty to speak.

"Where is Seely?" Mr. Peshall was asked.

"Some of the papers say he is in Canada," replied Mr. Peshall, with a smile.

"Is he in Canada?"

"I think you can safely say he is not, and has not been."

"Is he so far away that he cannot be produced in New-York in less than forty-eight hours?"

"No," said Mr. Peshall. "He is not, and has never been 100 miles away from home; no, not fifty miles; not even twenty miles. There, now, that is all I can tell you. You must not ask me too much. Of course, it would not do for me to indicate to you just where he is."

"Is Seely in Brooklyn?"

"No, he is not."

"Is he in New-York City?"

"That I will not say."

Mr. Peshall intimated that Seely had been in the hands of his counsel ever since he was announced as having disappeared last Friday, and was where he could be reached without trouble or delay at any time.

"It would not have helped Seely to leave the country," said Mr. Peshall, "as he could be brought back as quickly on a warrant for misdemeanor as on an indictment for felony."

Mr. Peshall held a conference last night with Frank W. Angel, the personal counsel of Seely. The result of the conference was not disclosed, but it was said to relate entirely to the arrangement of bail for the fugitive bookkeeper.

Mr. Peshall said that Seely had a good case on which to fight when he surrendered.

"You may look out for some very interesting developments," he said.

"There is a good deal of this bank-robbery story that has not yet been told, but it will all come out. The bank has not lost near as much money as has been represented as having been stolen from it.

"Seely and Baker were both tools of other persons, but who they are I cannot tell at this time.

"Seely's counsel will probably be in a position to-morrow to say something to the public of a very definite nature."

There was another development yesterday in the Shoe and Leather defalcation of scarcely less interest than Lawyer Peshall's announcement that Seely was preparing to surrender, and that his bail had practically been arranged.

A well-known pool-room backer, who was unwilling that his name be used, said that Seely, for several years, had been a partner with Peter De Lacy and Andrew Boyd in the racing pool-room, at 33 Park Row. This place has been closed for a year, and since then Andrew, better known among the sporting fraternity as "Andy" Boyd, has been backing a hand book on the races in partnership, it is alleged, with Seely.

The bookmaker who gave the information made the further statement that Seely had been treated by the poolroom backers in the same pleasant way that Mrs. Hermann, the Lexow witness, was treated by the Police Captains' syndicate; that is to say, he went into hiding with a handsome purse made up by a number of the poolroom men.

"What had the poolroom backers to fear through Seely's arrest?" was asked.

The poolroom backer shrugged his shoulders. "Go and ask De Lacy," he said.

"Seely," said The New-York Times's informant, "has been known to the initiated as a bookmaker's partner for several years. He was understood to have an interest with De Lacy in 33 Park Row before that place was closed, and after that he went into partnership with 'Andy' Boyd in a handbook on the races. Boyd was at the Washington track through the recent meeting there, but came to New-York two weeks ago, and has now left, I understand, for Chicago

"Before leaving Washington, Boyd received a telegram from New-York, so I am told by a friend of Boyd's, putting him on his guard about making any statement in regard to Seely.

"When the old place was running at 33 Park Row, one room was fitted up as the alleged office of a suburban land improvement and investment company. Boyd was in charge of this office, and the whole thing was a scheme to cover up Seely's connection with the poolroom. Whenever inquiries were made for Seely at No. 33, the answer was made that Seely was connected with the So-and-So Park Land Improvement Company. In this way, Seely was kept in front as being connected with an ordinary commercial enterprise."

Peter De Lacy could not be found yesterday. Some of his friends and business associates on Park Row said that Mr. De Lacy had gone out of town to spend Thanksgiving, and would not be back until to-day.

At a resort not far from De Lacy's old poolroom one of the men in charge said:

"I have known Seely as Seely for several years. He never concealed his name, but I never knew he was connected with a bank. It has been my understanding all along that he was 'Andy' Boyd's backer and partner in a handbook, after De Lacy's place was closed."

Several bookmakers who were seen said that Boyd had gone to Chicago.

The statements of the poolroom backer tally to some extent with the statement made to a reporter for The New-York Times last Monday by Col. Merritt, Baker's real estate "dummy," who said he had long known Seely as an inveterate gambler on the races, and had often met him at De Lacy's place and on the Sheepshead Bay racetrack.

Frank W. Angel, personal counsel for the fugitive bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, was asked yesterday afternoon if Seely would surrender voluntarily to the authorities.

"I decline to answer," said Mr. Angel.

"Are negotiations pending with the bank for his surrender?"

"No; we are not compromising the case. In even offering to compromise the case the bank officers would be compounding a felony."

"Have you received a letter from Seely, postmarked Canada?"

"I decline to answer any question relating to Seely's whereabouts."

"Is Seely in Canada?"

Mr. Angel laughed.

None of the officers of the bank was at the National Shoe and Leather Building yesterday. There were several clerks at work on the confused accounts.

One of those connected with the investigation of Seely's accounts said:

"Seely did not tell Mr. Angel that $354,000 of the bank's funds were missing. What he did say was that about $300,000 was missing or slightly less than that. The investigation, when completed, will show that the actual amount appearing on the books as missing is about $250,000. When the forced balances made by Seely were first compared they seemed to show a deficit of $354,000, but the amount shrinks as the search goes back in the books and the successive forced balances are investigated and compared."

DEDICATION OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH

Many Distinguished Clergymen Participate in the Ceremonies.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 29.—Impressive services were held this morning to dedicate St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, at Fairfield. Many distinguished clergymen of the diocese were present and participated in the ceremony.

Bishop Tierney of Hartford conducted the ceremonies, which were elaborate. The dedicatory sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Maher of Milford. The Rev. Father Crenien of this city was the celebrant of the mass; the Rev. Father O'Brien of Norwalk, deacon; the Rev. Father Carroll of Westport, sub-deacon; the Rev. Father Crowley of this city, master of ceremonies.

This evening the Rev. Father Morril of New-Britain preached an impressive sermon. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Father Shanly, rector of the cathedral at Hartford; the Rev. Father Duggan of Torrington; the Rev. Fathers Cochrane, McKeon, and Russell of New-Haven; Smith of Greenwich, and O'Brien of this city.

The edifice dedicated to-day stands on the pretty main street of the village, and takes the place of the structure recently destroyed by fire. The new church is of Romanesque design, built of red brick, and has a seating capacity of 800. A parsonage and school building will be built in a short time.

THE BLIND POOL MEN ARE STILL IN JAIL

Pittsburg's Speculators Find Difficulty in Procuring Bondsmen.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator whose case has attracted widespread attention, has returned to Pittsburg from New-York. Reports are current that Mr. Irwin was placed under arrest shortly after his arrival and that he gave bail for a hearing. This, however, cannot be substantiated at Police Headquarters.

Five of the officials of the Fidelity Building, Loan, and Investment Association are yet behind the bars in the Central Police Station, unable to furnish the bail required. President Dingman and the Superintendent of the Pittsburg office, W. M. Henry, were released last evening on bail.

The attorneys interested in the recovery of the money lost by the lumbermen, through William E. Delaney and his associates, have decided to take some very radical action soon. A part of the programme is to bring action to recover all the money which they now have located. At several places attachments are said to have been secured on money without the matter becoming public. Charles H. Delaney, the only member of the coterie of lumber and blind-pool operators, is yet in jail, unable to furnish the necessary bond to secure his release.

TOOTH-BRUSH BRISTLES CAUSED DEATH

A New-Jersey Physician Meets with a Strange Fate.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 29.—The bristles from a toothbrush, which lodged in the throat of Dr. George R. Fordmer, furnished the primary cause of his death at his home here this morning.

Dr. Fordmer was one of the best-known practitioners in Camden, and until he met with the singular accident was in excellent health. While Dr. Fordmer was cleaning his teeth one morning in March last a bunch of the bristles became detached from the brush, and in an inspiratory movement were drawn down into his throat. A throat specialist succeeded in dislodging some of the bristles, and considerable relief was afforded the sufferer. As the months wore on Dr. Fordmer was subject to a persistent cough, and was never entirely free from pain in the region of the lungs.

Thus weakened, Dr. Fordmer became an easy prey to pneumonia, and when attacked rapidly succumbed.

"Picked Up" an Abandoned Schooner.

CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 29.—A dismasted schooner, with distress signals flying, was sighted drifting southward before the violent northwester at daylight this morning, and was boarded by Capt. Charles and the crew of the Orleans Life-Saving Station in the face of great peril. It proved to be the schooner James H. Deputy of Bath, which had evidently been in collision, but was abandoned, the fate of the crew being unknown, but they had probably been taken off by some vessel, as the boat remained at the davits. The vessel was "picked up" by the tug Kate Jones, and towed westward at sunset.

Saved by a General Fire Alarm.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 29.—This city had a narrow escape from another big fire this afternoon. Richard Buck's saloon, at Sussex and Hudson Streets, and the storage section of Garvey Brothers' brass foundry were burned. These adjoined the big storage warehouse of the International Navigation Company, but they were saved by turning in a general alarm at once. The loss was $8,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil stove in the saloon.

A Fifteen-Year-Old Suicide.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—John Maronsek, a fifteen-year-old boy, shot himself through the heart to-day. Until recently he was a student at Elmhurst College, near Chicago. While there he fell down a flight of stairs. It is thought by his friends that the fall may have affected his brain; no other cause for the suicide can be advanced.

TWO INSTANTLY KILLED

Death Comes to Pleasure Seekers at Southbridge.

A GRADE CROSSING RESPONSIBLE

Half a Score of People Are Mangled by a Passenger Train, Which Struck a Barge Loaded with Football Players.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—At the Centre Street crossing this morning a New-York and New-England passenger train struck a barge, in which were the members of the Southbridge Purples, a football eleven which had been scheduled to play a team from the Worcester Polytechnic School this afternoon.

As a result of the collision two of the young men are dead, three others will probably die, and eleven received serious injuries.

The Dead.

The dead are:

COOK, JOSEPH, aged eighteen; a son of Mrs. Fannie Cook of Southbridge; was an employe at the American Optical Works.

GAUTHIER, CHARLES, aged thirty; was a farm hand, and had a wife and two children.

The Injured.

The injured are:

PURSAW, WILLIAM, Physical Instructor for Southbridge Young Men's Christian Association; injuries to head and back; bad internal injuries.

CHAMBERLAIN, ELMER D., aged twenty-three, of Southbridge; hip broken and head cut.

CLEMENT, HERBERT, aged twenty-three, of Southbridge; knee hurt, and seriously injured internally.

DURGIN, EDWARD, aged eighteen, of Southbridge; face badly cut.

EDWARDS, JACOB, aged eighteen, of Southbridge; scalp and face cut, body badly bruised.

HUGHES, ALFRED E., aged nineteen, of Southbridge; skull fractured; will die.

MORSE, FRANK, aged eighteen, of Southbridge, rib broken, and badly bruised.

NELSON, VICTOR, aged twenty-three, of Southbridge; skull fractured, and has internal injuries; will die.

NEWELL, LESLIE, of Southbridge; badly bruised.

ROSE, HARRY, of Southbridge; head and face cut, with possible concussion of the brain.

STREET, JOHN, aged twenty-two, of Lee, Mass., quarter back on the Williams College eleven; skull fractured; will die.

SIMPSON, CHARLES, aged seventeen, son of Andrew Simpson of Southbridge; legs broken, and internal injuries, probably fatal.

TAYLOR, ANDREW, of Southbridge; skull fractured; both eyes lost; internal injuries; probably fatal.

TAYLOR, JAMES, Jr., aged nineteen, of Southbridge; flesh wounds and head cut; will recover.

The train for Worcester, due to leave Southbridge at 9:45 A. M., was delayed at the station by an accident to Brakeman E. F. Carlson, whose foot was crushed, and the train was running fast to make up time.

The football eleven of the Young Men's Christian Association had started from their rooms to walk to the grounds, and, meeting the barge that had carried their opponents—the Worcester Polytechnic Institute eleven—returning, they tumbled in and urged the driver to hurry, as they were late. The horses were on the tracks at the Central Street crossing, when a sharp whistle from the locomotive, hidden by a curve and a high block on the left side of the street, warned the sixteen occupants of the barge of danger.

Driver E. D. Chamberlain lashed his horses, and the man on the seat by his side jumped. Both were too late.

The engine struck the barge on the left side, between the wheels, and tore along for 150 yards, crushing the barge and its living contents into a mass of broken splinters, and of dead and dying humanity.

The crowd on the football field could see the engine when it came to a standstill, and dozens of people were soon at work searching for friends and relatives in the wreck.

Charles Gauthier was found dead near the crossing, evidently instantly killed by being dashed against the rocks.

Further along were found Joseph Cook, William J. Bursaw, Frank Morse, E. Durgin, Andrew Taylor and his brother, James Taylor, Leslie Newell, Henry Belknap, Jacob Edwards, Harry Rose, and Driver Chamberlain, bleeding profusely and moaning.

Pinned in the débris in front of the engine were John Street, quarter back of the Williams College eleven, who was visiting the Taylor boys, his college friends, and was to help out on the Southbridge eleven; Simpson, Nelson, and Hughes, all terribly mangled.

Joseph Cook died in twenty minutes at the electric light station, to which the injured men were taken.

Improvised ambulances conveyed most of the men to their homes, and Fiskdale, Sturbridge, Webster, and Worcester were called on for physicians. Everything possible was done for the injured men, but little hope of recovery is expressed for four or five of them.

The Central Street crossing has long been considered very dangerous.

Boats Frozen In on the Canals.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The continuation of cold weather has diminished the chances that the boats still on the State canals will reach tide water. There are eighty-five loaded vessels on the eastern division, none of which will reach the Hudson River this Fall unless the weather moderates considerably. Not a single boat was able to reach Waterford to-day because of the fast-forming ice, the mercury at no time rising above 24° and falling as low as 15°. The wind, blowing from the northwest, has had a velocity of sixteen miles an hour. To-night the mercury is falling rapidly again, and river men think that the Hudson may be closed. The boats fast in the State canals comprise fifty-five loaded with grain and twenty with lumber, from Buffalo; four with salt from Syracuse, and six with barley from Oswego.

Stabbed in a Mock Duel.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 29.—John Heidt, the athlete, was accidentally stabbed by his brother Charles to-day, and will probably not survive his injury. The Heidt brothers were practicing a duel scene, using knives. John Heidt made a lunge at his brother, when he stumbled and fell forward. As he did so, his brother's knife pierced him in the breast. The blade passed close to the heart, severing a blood vessel, and the young athlete's death is regarded as a certainty. The tragic affair was witnessed by the parents and a party of friends who had been spending Thanksgiving with the athletes.

Threw His Friend from the Wagon.

Conrad Kurzenhofer and Gustav Linstrom took a drive in a side-bar wagon yesterday. It is said they drank a great deal. While riding on Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Kurzenhofer picked Linstrom up and threw him out of the carriage. Linstrom fell against the curbstone. His skull was fractured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Kurzenhofer was arrested. Linstrom is thirty-five years old, and lives at 725 Atlantic Avenue.

KOLB IS STILL DETERMINED

He Declares that He Will Be Sworn In as Governor of Alabama Saturday—His Followers Make Threats.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 29.—Reuben Kolb, the thrice-defeated Populist candidate for Governor, left here this afternoon for Montgomery.

Before his departure he reaffirmed his intention to be sworn in as Governor simultaneously with Gov. Oates on Saturday.

The North Alabama military will leave here to-morrow.

Kolb's more violent followers say there will be bloodshed. This is not generally expected. What will happen depends on Kolb's actions.

TWENTY-FIVE SHOTS FIRED

POST OFFICE ROBBERS AND OFFICERS FIGHT ON THE ROADSIDE.

Two of the Robbers and Two Officers Are Wounded in the Skirmish—The Burglars Placed Under Arrest.

BRANDON, Vt., Nov. 29.—The Post Office in Ticonderoga, N. Y., was robbed last night of a considerable sum of money and stamps.

The supposed robbers, four in number, were traced here and finally captured, after a desperate resistance, this afternoon, two miles this side of Rochester Village, Windsor County. The train dispatcher here received a dispatch this morning informing him of the robbery and saying that the robbers probably came this way. In about an hour four men came into the station, asked for a time table, and left, going south on the track and disappearing on the run. Sheriff Fletcher was notified and started in pursuit, but the robbers doubled on their tracks, came back through Brandon, and hired a liveryman to take them to Rochester. The officers discovered the trick and telephoned to Rochester for a posse to meet the suspects.

Sheriff Tinkham and four officers started for the latter place, and met their men two miles out of the town, where a desperate battle took place, resulting in the wounding of two officers and two robbers, and the capture of the robbers.

When ordered to surrender, one of the robbers stood up in the carriage and fired seven shots at the officer, then jumped and ran, but was brought down by a rifle bullet in the arm.

Another robber had his ankle shattered by a ball. The Sheriff was wounded in the cheek, and another officer was shot though the hand.

Twenty-five shots were exchanged. The robbers were searched, and $45 and a quantity of stamps were found on three of the men, but nothing was found on an old man, who refuses to say a word.

One of the robbers gives his name as Taylor, twenty-two years of age, with no home. The officers think they are a gang of professionals, and may prove notorious characters. There is no jail at Rochester, and they are at a private house, under guard.

YAWNED AND DISLOCATED HER JAWBONE

Miss Rexler Had Eaten a Hearty Thanksgiving Dinner and Was Sleepy.

Fanny Rexler, twenty-three years old, daughter of a peddler living at 104 Allen Street, became sleepy after eating Thanksgiving dinner yesterday, and yawned so strenuously as to dislocate her jaw.

After celebrating the day with a most bountiful repast, the Rexlers gathered in the sitting room and discussed the many things for which they were thankful. Miss Fanny soon ceased to take part in the conversation, and slowly her eyelids began to droop. Several times she yawned.

Suddenly she sprang out of a chair, with her mouth wide open, making unintelligible cries. Her parents thought it a joke until her face grew pale. They tried to get Miss Fanny to speak, but could not.

When the parents discovered what was the matter they tried to restore the jawbone to its usual place. Their efforts failed, and they sent for a physician.

Dr. Eisenberg and the father and mother vainly struggled with the dislocated bone, but even then it could not be put back in place. An ambulance took Miss Fanny to Gouverneur Hospital. With the aid of a lever the surgeons there succeeded in prying the bone back into its socket.

LAKE SAILORS NOT VERY PROSPEROUS

Ohio's Labor Commissioner Makes Important Recommendations.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—In his annual report State Labor Commissioner Lewis discusses the condition of lake sailors. Returns from 2,784 vessel employes give the following as the average earnings for 1893: Master, $985.60; First Mates, $463; Second Mates, $521.63; Chief Engineers, $700.60; Second Engineers, $500.59; sailors, $243.08; deck hands, $165.38.

Wages at present are lower than for many years. The Lake Carriers' Association maintains shipping offices at a number of ports. In 1893 there were employed through the three Ohio offices, 6,394 seamen. The offices are subject to no official inspection, and are loosely conducted as regards the keeping of records or the recognition of other responsibility to the public. Sailors, and sometimes whole crews, are lost, whose identity cannot be established. Vessel employes generally are hostile to the shipping offices and those in charge of the same. The need is felt upon the lakes of United States Shipping Commissioners, the same as are provided for salt-water ports.

The Pope and Anglican Church.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The Rome correspondent of the Politische Correspondenz writes:

"The Pope has appointed a theological commission to inquire into the validity of ordinations in the Anglican Church from the view point of the Roman doctrine. His Holiness has invited Cardinal Vaughan to Rome to discuss the union of the Anglican and Roman Churches. He also proposes to submit a specific scheme to a conference of Cardinals, as in the case of the Eastern Churches. The Pope is still engaged on the encyclical on the English Church question."

Georgia's War Governor Very Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—Ex-United States Senator Joseph E. Brown, famous as Georgia's war Governor, and perhaps the oldest man in the South, is in a critical condition at his home here. The Senator has been in feeble health for many months, suffering from a combination of Bright's disease and rheumatism, but his condition has grown worse in the past few days, and is now such as to excite serious apprehension.

Bank Robbery at Lamoni, Iowa.

LAMONI, Iowa, Nov. 29.—The safe of the Commercial Bank at this place was blown open by burglars early this morning. The robbers secured, besides over $10,000 in money, considerable jewelry, diamonds, and watches.

Dry Royal.

At swell weddings and receptions in England.—Adv.

TOSSED BY FIERCE GALES

Storm Battered Vessels Fought Hard to Reach Port.

LA BRETAGNE IN A CYCLONE CENTRE

Hekla Met Winds from Every Direction and Coal Gave Out—Furnessia Somewhat Damaged—Lydian Monarch Overdue.

Atlantic voyagers have been having a hard time of it with November gales. The vessels which arrived yesterday had their sea qualities thoroughly tested and not one of the passengers was sorry when the stormy trips were ended.

La Bretagne of the French Line led the belated fleet. That vessel had been expected to arrive last Sunday, but a steamship which was sunk in the channel of Havre blockaded her in that port and delayed her departure until Nov. 21.

Wild weather was encountered from the start. First came a strong northwest gale, and then the wind shifted to the southwest. Still another change in direction brought the gale directly ahead. It raised an enormous sea, and the pitching of the ship became so violent that the propellor would frequently be lifted nearly clear of the water, and the engines, relieved of their burden, would revolve with increased velocity until the racing of the machinery would be checked by the stern settling deep into the onrushing flood. The wild plunges of the craft soon caused seasickness among the passengers, and only a few of these retained sufficient interest in life to appear at meals.

The gale lasted three days. Where it left off another began. The second outfly which came from the westward at the start, "boxed the compass" before it ended. For the first hour or so the wind had the force of a moderate gale, but it gradually gathered strength, and before noon of Nov. 24, it had, according to the officers, developed into a cyclone. La Bretagne battled her way, under slowed engines, through seas which were hid by a driving smother, and then suddenly passed from the tumult and spoondrift to the ominous calm of the storm centre.

The respite was a brief one, and soon the foaming alps which swell within one of these cyclonic ragings, were blotted from view by a thickening cloud of spray, and again was heard the roar of the hurricane. Waves burst over the deck in torrents, and from every direction.

One seaman was dashed against the deck and had his leg broken.

The engines were kept slowed until the storm area had been passed, as Capt. Hufe preferred to lose time rather than to jeopardize the safety of his vessel. Owing more to good seamanship than to good fortune, the ship passed the ordeal with but trifling damage.

Another vessel that had a severe trial is the Thingvalla Line steamship Hekla. That ship had a succession of gales from the time of leaving port to the time of arrival. The storms blew from every direction, except the right one, and, as a result of the baffling gales, the Hekla's coal supply was exhausted, and she was compelled to put into Halifax in order to renew her supply of fuel. In a gale that was encountered Nov. 21 it was found necessary to keep the vessel hove to sixteen hours. The use of oil was also resorted to.

The Furnessia, from Glasgow, had her voyage considerably extended by tempestuous weather. Her commander says that heavy westerly gales were experienced every day, and that one entire day the ship made only 45 knots.

The bridge was damaged by the buffeting of the seas, but considering what she had to go through the Captain thinks the vessel was very lucky in escaping with that injury.

The Wilson Line steamship Lydian Monarch, which sailed from London Nov. 7, bound for this port, is among the vessels that can be considered as overdue. The Lydian Monarch is a freighter, but occasionally carries a few cabin passengers. In good weather she can be expected to make the voyage in about fifteen or sixteen days. Judging from reports made by yesterday's incomers, she is not likely to have found that sort of weather.

TWO MEN BURIED UNDER A FALLING BANK

They Were Digging in a Big Ditch and Are Seriously Injured.

Rafael Panbunbigro, forty years old, of 34 Mulberry Street, and Antonio Mondelo, twenty-four years old, of 33 Mulberry Street, laborers in the employ of the Department of Public Works, while working in an excavation at Macomb's Dam Lane, where One Hundred and Fifty-first Street is being cut through, were buried under a falling bank about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Both were seriously injured.

The bank that caved in was 18 feet high. The injured men were working with picks just beneath, when they were buried by more than a ton of sand and gravel. The gang of twenty men who were employed with them dug them out.

The injured men were taken to Manhattan Hospital, where Panbunbigro was found to have sustained fractures of both legs. Mondelo was internally injured, and may die.

Arrested for Reckless Driving.

Peter Miller, thirty-nine years old, of 239 East Third Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Central Park on a charge of reckless driving. While driving on the East Drive, near the obelisk, he ran into a light wagon occupied by Richard Goldburg of 138 West Fifty-third Street. Both vehicles were badly broken. Miller was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, but was bailed.

Entertainment for the Unemployed.

Four hundred tickets have been sent out by St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, for a Thanksgiving dinner and entertainment to unemployed workingmen to-night. The affair was announced for last night, but was postponed.

Free Lecture on Social Matters.

S. M. Fuerst gave a lecture last night in the free Winter course in Grammar School No. 3, at Grove and Hudson Streets. His subject was "The Development of the Social Question."

Antwerp Has a Serious Fire.

ANTWERP, Nov. 29.—At an early hour this morning fire was discovered in Roubeix's candle factory, in this city, and, despite all efforts, the building was burned to the ground. The loss will reach £80,000.

Primary Education in Russia.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—It is reported that at the Czar's instance a bill to introduce elementary public education throughout Russia is preparing.

A WAREHOUSE SLIPS INTO A BAY

The Accident Believed to Have Been Caused by a Tidal Wave—At Least Two Lives Known to Have Been Lost.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 29.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night forty-five feet of the south end of the Puget Sound warehouse of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the water front, including the office of the road, the cattle sheds, and the pump house for the hydraulic work of filling in tide lands, sank into the bay.

John Hansen, a watchman, was in the pump house, and has not been seen since. He is believed to have been drowned. Close by the south end was the boat house of H. B. Alger, built partly on made land and partly on piles. This turned over completely. A family of six persons were asleep in the boathouse at the time. All were rescued except a fifteen-year-old girl named Emma Stubbs, who is missing.

The catastrophe was apparently caused by a tidal wave. The ground is all "made," that is, filled in and composed of loose rock, earth, and débris of all kinds. This has never had anything to brace it or hold it in place, and the recent heavy rains have undermined it, causing it to slide forward into the bay, carrying everything in its course.

The whole water front at this point was anchoring ground for what is called "the Mosquito Fleet," made up of small craft. Many of these vessels have disappeared, and thus far no trace of them has been found. Many of the boats served as sleeping apartments for their owners, and for this reason it is thought several lives have been lost besides those of Hansen and Emma Stubbs, the step-daughter of H. B. Alger.

An estimate of damage to property is hard to give, but it will be over $50,000. Much freight, some of it perishable, was standing on the wharves and stored in the warehouses which collapsed.

THE PRESIDENT MUCH BETTER

A Possibility that He May Go to the White House To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Thurber is able to report a still further improvement in the President's health to-day, and says that he would not be surprised to see him come to the White House to-morrow.

If the President is able to come in, there will probably be a Cabinet meeting.

TOO WARM FOR THE AGENT

The Cook Gang Robbed His Station and He Resigned Immediately.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 29.—Word reached here this morning from Fort Smith to the effect that the Illinois Station on the Coffeyville branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in the Indian Territory was robbed by the Cook gang last night, and everything movable carried off.

They robbed the station agent, who at once telegraphed his resignation to headquarters, and started on the next train for St. Louis. He took charge of the office two days ago, but said times were too warm in the Territory just now for him.

SHOT AT A CAN AND HIT A MAN

Michael Evans Dying in Plainfield the Victim of Boys' Carelessness.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 29.—Peter Kane and James Walsh, fifteen-year-old boys, while shooting at tin cans with a rifle in the west end this morning, accidentally shot Michael Evans, aged forty-five years, in the temple.

Mr. Evans fell unconscious, and is dying at the Muhlenberg Hospital. The boys were arrested.

A Holiday at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day at the Military Academy was observed in the usual manner. The cadets attended chapel in the morning, and afterward played a football game on the plain. Studies were suspended entirely, and outside of guard mounting there were no drills or parades. The Thanksgiving hop in Grant Hall last night was largely attended.

Death of W. R. Harrington.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 29.—W. R. Harrington, baseball and theatrical manager, died this morning at the residence of his cousin, Samuel W. Tallmadge. He was thirty-six years old. Mr. Harrington grew up in Milwaukee and had many friends here. He was for a time manager of Ives, the billiardist.

Accused of Ballot-Box Stuffing.

BUTTE, Neb., Nov. 29.—Henry Storms, John Klocke, and E. I. Whitting were arrested yesterday for ballot-box stuffing, and held in bonds of $1,000. They were judges of election at Spencer, in this county. Klocke is ex-Treasurer of Cumming County at Whiting, and an ex-member of the Legislature.

School Boys Forming a Battalion.

The boys of Grammar School No. 67, occupying the handsome new building at 114 West Forty-sixth Street, are forming a uniformed battalion, to be a part of the "American Guard." There are more than 550 pupils in the school, all of whom have been drilled in companies.

Struck a Reef Off Saybrook.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 29.—The crew of the four-masted schooner Annie J. Pardee of New-Haven was rescued and brought to this port this morning. The Pardee, which was loaded with coal bound for Boston, struck a reef off Saybrook, and it was thought that the vessel would be dashed to pieces on the rocks.

Lord Aberdeen to Visit New-York.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—Lord Aberdeen started for New-York this morning to participate in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day. Lieut. Gen. Montgomery Moore, commander of the imperial forces at Halifax, has been sworn in as Administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor General.

Miss Stevenson Much Better.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 29.—Miss Stevenson continues to improve, and both the Vice President and her physician feel much encouraged. Mr. Stevenson is, therefore, certain to leave here Saturday for Washington.

The Lick Monument Unveiled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The James Lick Monument was unveiled this morning in City Hall Square, with appropriate exercises. The cost of the monument has been $100,000.

Killed After His Child's Funeral.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 29.—At Homer, in Angelina County, while returning home from the funeral of his child, Jason Runnels was assassinated by unknown men.

Blew Open the Post Office Safe.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Burglars blew open the Post Office safe at Ticonderoga, N. Y., last night, and secured $500 in money and many valuable papers.

SHOT BY TWO STRANGERS

Men in a Crosby Street Saloon Attacked Without Cause.

ONE OF THE ASSAILANTS CAPTURED

Two Men Wounded Slightly—The Prisoner Says He and His Companion Shot Because They Were Hungry.

Two men carrying revolvers entered the saloon of Henry and Arnold Dircksen, at Spring and Crosby Streets, just before 11 o'clock last night, and shouted "Hands up!"

Then they at once began shooting indiscriminately at the persons in the saloon. Five or six bullets were fired, and two of the patrons of the saloon were wounded.

After the shooting, the men ran out of a side door into Crosby Street, but one of them was captured, after a long chase. He was taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where he said his name was Magee. He said he came from California a few days ago. In one of his pockets, however, was found a card, stating that John Carl is a member of the Ornamental Woodworkers' Union of St. Louis. The card was signed by R. K. Edwards, Secretary. The police believe that the prisoner's name is John Carl. He admitted that he is an ornamental woodworker, twenty-eight years old, and married. He had no home, he said, and he shot at the people in the saloon because he was hungry, and wanted to frighten them into giving him something. He said he met his companion yesterday morning.

More than this he refused absolutely to say.

The prisoner had several scalp wounds, caused by a policeman's club after the shooting. These were dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and the man was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station, as the Mulberry Street Station was undergoing repairs.

The prisoner is a tall and rather well-built man. He had on a long sack overcoat, while a red bandana handkerchief was wrapped around his head under a derby hat. His companion was short and thickset.

In the prisoner's pockets were found a revolver and a pawn ticket for another revolver pawned on Nov. 28, under the name of O'Brien, for $1.

When the two men entered the saloon on the Crosby Street side Arnold Dircksen, one of the proprietors, stood behind the cigar counter. His bartender, Henry Rickers, was behind the lunch counter at the other end of the room. In front of the bar stood three men.

After shouting "Hands up!" the prisoner and his companion began to shoot at the three men in front of the bar. One of the bullets struck William Hogan, twenty-one years old, of 247 Mulberry Street. It plowed a furrow in his scalp.

James F. Mackey, twenty-six years old, of 237 Mulberry Street, was shot in the lower jaw. The third man ran away, and escaped unharmed. His name is not known. The injuries of Hogan and Mackey were dressed at the Mulberry Street Station. They then went home.

Two of the bullets went through the plate-glass window, and another shot nearly hit Arnold Dircksen.

Immediately after the shooting the prisoner and the man with him ran into Crosby Street, and down that thoroughfare toward Spring Street. Policeman Croughen, who was standing near the rear entrance of Niblo's Theatre, heard the shots a quarter of a block away, and started after the men. Policeman Peter Monohan, who was in citizen's clothes, shouted to Croughen to blow his whistle, which the latter did. The two fugitives met Policeman George Beck at Spring Street, and remarked to him that there had been some shooting up the street. Then they turned into Spring Street, and made for Broadway.

Policeman Croughen shouted: "Those are the men that did it. Catch them." Beck joined in the chase, while a constantly-increasing crowd followed on behind. The men, on entering Broadway, endeavored to board a down-town car, but the conductor, warned by the policeman's shouts, kicked them off the steps.

The men then ran to Broome Street, into which they turned toward Crosby Street again. Policeman Masterson, who was standing near Broome, joined the chase at this point and caught the man supposed to be Carl just as he reached Crosby Street. His companion ran down Crosby Street and disappeared.

The prisoner fired several shots at Masterson as the latter came up to him, but none of them struck the policeman.

BELIEVES IN THE SERUM CURE

What Dr. Kinyoun of the Marine Hospital Says of the New Antidote.

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, arrived on the Lahn from Bremen yesterday.

Dr. Kinyoun was sent abroad as the representative of the United States Marine Hospital Service to attend the medical congress. He made a thorough study of the new serum cure for diphtheria.

He expresses the greatest belief in the new treatment, and says it is to diphtheria, in the first stages, what vaccination is to smallpox.

Dr. Kinyoun has already made arrangements to introduce the cure into the hospitals of the Marine Hospital Service.

Yonkers Merchant Attempts Suicide.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Albert Busch, thirty-four years old, a dry goods dealer at 74 Riverdale Avenue, attempted to commit suicide to-night by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium. He had been on a debauch for a week. It is supposed that he had an attack of delirium tremens, and tried to kill himself. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it is feared that he cannot recover.

Shot with a Pistol He Found.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—Sanderson Barber, fifty-five years old, a member of the firm of Bugbee & Barber, shot himself accidentally to-day and is in a critical condition. While Mr. Barber was carrying home a revolver which he had found, he stumbled, and the weapon was discharged, the bullet entering his abdomen.

The Crusade Against Living Pictures.

Under orders from Superintendent Byrnes, Capt. Schmittberger of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night sent policemen to the theatres where living pictures are shown. They were instructed to report whether the law was violated by the exhibitions.

A Knoxville Doctor Shot.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29.—Dr. J. A. Henderson, a physician, was shot and killed in his house at Sevierville this evening by W. H. Gass, a leading business man of the town. Gass objected

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THEY CALL MRS. HARRISON SANE

FRIENDS MAY TRY TO GAIN THE OLD LADY HER FREEDOM.

The Manner in Which She Was Placed In Amityville and Her Daughter's Actions Severely Criticised.

It is alleged by friends of Mrs. Margaret A. Harrison, who was committed to Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday last by Police Justice Hogan for examination as to her sanity, and was subsequently sent to an asylum at Amityville, L. I., that she is not insane. The proceedings before Justice Hogan are severely criticised by them.

Coincident with the issuance of his order committing Mrs. Harrison to Bellevue, and notwithstanding his admonition to Miss Balch, the proprietress of the house where Mrs. Harrison lodged, that he would hold her responsible for the safekeeping of Mrs. Harrison's effects, he issued a warrant for the seizure of these effects, which were taken from her room before Miss Balch's return to her home from the Court House, and given in charge of Mrs. Harrison's daughter, the complainant. The effects thus taken comprised, it is stated, not only her wearing apparel, but her business accounts and a large sum of money.

Mrs. Sweet, the caterer in Miss Balch's house, makes the following statement, which she says she is prepared to verify under oath:

"I have already freely stated to newspaper men who have called upon me facts about this sad case, but there are other matters in connection with it that I have recalled since which I think ought to be stated, no matter whom they hurt. Several weeks ago, in company with three men, who had secured lodgings in the house, Mrs. Salter, Mrs. Harrison's daughter, at a late hour at night, went to her mother's room. They rapped at the door, and, on being answered by Mrs. Harrison, it was announced that there was a telegram for her. She opened the door, when the four pressed in.

"A few days after this event two physicians called at the house to see Mrs. Harrison. She received them. Without making known who they were they inquired of her if she had not some property up town. She replied that she had owned some there, but had sold it. They also asked about other property she owned, which led her to inquire if they wished to have any transaction with her of a business nature. This they evaded, and asked what her age was. She declined to answer, because she considered it impertinent. They then asked her if she was married or was intending to marry, which question she also declined to answer, and left the room. The doctors, after a short consultation, then went away.

"About that time Mrs. Harrison received a note from a down-town lawyer, whose name I will not now mention, requesting her to call upon him, which she did. She informed me on her return that she had stated to this lawyer that she was very much displeased with the manner in which her daughter had treated her for many years, and desired him to make another will for her, in which she intended to change her bequest to her daughter. Shortly after this Mrs. Salter came to the house and dined with her mother. Lynch, who, it is charged, had a peculiar influence over Mrs. Harrison, was at table. Mrs. Harrison started to leave the room, when her daughter called her to kiss her, which appeared to me to be done in a perfunctory manner. After she had left, Lynch said to Mrs. Salter: 'While the kissing is going on am I not in it?' Whereupon Mrs. Salter kissed him. It struck me as a very strange thing that she should have manifested regard for Lynch, or any one had anything to do with him. A few days after that Mrs. Salter came to me and said she wanted my assistance in the matter of her mother and Lynch; that if she could get them apart she would treat with Lynch and buy him off. I didn't exactly understand what she meant by buying Lynch off, except that she might have meant to buy him off from marrying her mother, which I am quite satisfied he never could have done, for only on the evening before she was taken from the house I said to Mrs. Harrison at the table: 'Do you like Mr. Lynch?' She replied: 'I don't say. Do you like him enough to marry him?' She replied that she did, but never would marry him for two reasons, which she gave. Besides, she added, she loved her freedom too much to marry any man:"

Miss Balch and Mrs. Sweet have received visits and letters from several persons who wished to add their testimony to the soundness of Mrs. Harrison's mental faculties and to protest against the proceedings taken against her.

It is also stated that the persons interested in Mrs. Harrison's estate have gone so far as to engage a lawyer, ostensibly to defend her when the next proceedings are taken in court, before she can be finally committed to ar asylum and her control of her property taken out of her hands. It is stated that, in addition to her realty, Mrs. Harrison has upward of $40,000 to her credit in bank.

One of Miss Balch's boarders said, in speaking of the case:

"As related in The Times, the proceedings on Tuesday were of a very summary character, and, taken in connection with the rough treatment Mrs. Harrison received while being conveyed to Amityville, which is voluntarily vouched for by a Miss Allen of Hunter's Point, who was a passenger on the boat which conveyed Mrs. Harrison to Long Island City, it would appear that there are circumstances surrounding the case which ought to be thoroughly investigated and explained before final determination of the matter."

Horses Sold to Pay Freight.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Most people are familiar with the amusing incidents of "old hoss sales," as they are called. Greenville has just had a novel experience in a "young hoss" sale. Sheriff Gilreath sold on last Thursday at auction 150 wild horses, from an Oregon stock farm, which had been attached for freight by a railroad company. The ranchmen in charge of the drove refused to deliver the goods. The Sheriff undertook to halter and deliver them himself. The News reporter reports: "The horses plunged, reared, kicked, fell down and got up, tangled themselves in all kinds of queer ways, and jerked the arms of people who endeavored to hold them almost out of their sockets. By hard work, lasting the whole afternoon, thirteen were 'cut out,' haltered, and delivered. Most of them disappeared on various roads leading out of the city with a whoop and a cloud of dust, and within from two to six citizens trailing along behind them at high rates of speed. It was the most fun there has been here in years."

Importations of Precious Stones.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

That the receipts of diamonds, both cut and rough, at the New-York Custom House, has steadily increased during the last few months is shown by the statistics which appear in each issue of The Weekly. For the week ending Sept. 13, precious stones valued at $13,741 were imported; for the week ending Sept. 28 these figures had increased to $122,523; for the week ending Nov. 3, to $167,061; the customs statistics for the week ending Nov. 24 show precious stones imported valued at $278,343. This heavy increase despite the advanced duties can best be accounted for on the ground of changing trade conditions, among which is the building up of the diamond-cutting industry in the United States.

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"POLY," 16; HIGH SCHOOL, 4

Brooklyn's School Teams Play Football at Eastern Park.

SONGS AND CHEERS FOR BOTH TEAMS

Schoolgirls Watch the Contest and Applaud Good Plays—The High School Team Outplayed from the Start.

Polytechnic.	Position.	High School.
Chapman	Left end	Underwood
Badger	Left tackle	Neuhaus
Backus	Left guard	Moore
Lichtenstein	Centre	Brown
Crosby	Right guard	Weymouth
Dougherty	Right tackle	Griffen
Madden	Right end	Buell
Rorke	Quarter back	Watt
Slocovich	Left half back	Weightman
Moore	Right half back	Clark
Jones	Full back	Cobb

The Polytechnic football team defeated the eleven of the Brooklyn High School yesterday afternoon by a score of 16 to 4 at Eastern Park. The Packer girls were out in force, and they cheered the victors, and joined in their songs and cries with a vim. The High School girls were very much disappointed at the defeat of their favorites, but during the afternoon they did all they could to encourage them in their play.

The game was witnessed by about 5,000 persons, and every one was interested in one or more of the players. The friends of the "Polys" waved blue and gray flags or wore blue and gray ribbons, while those who favored the High School were known by their colors, black and red. This annual contest is of more importance to Brooklynites than the Yale-Princeton, or any other big college game. The pavilion and grand stand were gayly decorated with bunting, the colors of the two schools predominating. It was chilly for outdoor sports, but in spite of this every one watched the game to the end.

The fun began as soon as the gates were thrown open to the public. A number of High School boys marched onto the field shouting their school cry:

"Wago, wah, wago wah!
Brooklyn High School!
Boom-ta-ra!"

The "Poly" boys were determined to wipe out the defeat they experienced last year, and an idea of their feelings could be had from a cry they had prepared specially for the occasion. It was:

"Give them the axe, the axe, the axe!
Give them the axe, the axe, the axe!
Where?
Right in the neck; right in the neck!
Poly."

The Packer girls joined heartily in this, and many must have been hoarse when they went home for their Thanksgiving dinner.

Both schools had prepared several songs. They had them printed, and distributed the leaflets about. The writers had taken many of the Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and other college songs, changing them a little to suit the occasion.

One of the best of the High School songs was to the tune of "Mamie, Come Kiss Your Honey Boy." The words were:

Big turkey roastin' wid de pumpkin pies,
Yuc, ha! O my, what fun!
Poly's goose am cookin' before your eyes,
While ole High School yanks de bun.
We'll make Poly's team chaw de grass,
Yuc, ha! O my, what fun!
Behind her goalposts Clark will pass,
'Fore de game am half begun.
CHORUS:
Poly, come watch your football team,
While you have de chance.
Poly, Poly, Poly.
Poly, come watch you football team,
Before they're in a trance.

The "Polys," however, did not get in any trance. They played good football and sang back to the tune, "The Sidewalks of New-York":

Poly! Poly! that is what we sing,
When we strike old High School
We'll have an easy thing.
Rorke will give the signals,
The boys will laugh and shout,
And with Moore and Slocovich
We'll shut old High School out.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the two teams went on the field. High School won the toss, and took the western goal, "Polys" took the ball. Slocovich kicked off, Clark caught and was downed on the High School's twenty-five-yard line. Griffen went through centre for eight yards, Clark got past Chapman for three yards, and Cobb gained ten yards between Dougherty and Madden. Then Cobb punted, and it was "Poly's" ball in the centre of the field. Slocovich gained ten yards round Underwood's end, and then Jones made a dive between Neuhaus and Moore, and, running forty-five yards, made a touch-down after five minutes' play. Backus kicked a goal.

Cobb kicked off, Slocovich caught the ball and ran back thirty-five yards, when he was tackled by Clark. Badger, Jones, Moore, and Slocovich worked the ball to a yard from the High School's goal line, and then lost it on downs. Cobb punted to the thirty-five-yard line, where Slocovich fell on the ball. Ten yards were given to "Poly" for offside play, and Moore, making a run of twenty-five yards round right end, made a touch-down after ten minutes' play. Backus kicked a goal and the score was 12 to 0.

Cobb kicked off, and Slocovich caught the ball on the ten-yard line. Jones and Badger worked it ten yards back, and then Poly lost the ball through a fumble. Meighman, Clark, and Cobb made good gains through "Poly's" line, and Neuhaus got around right end and gained fifteen yards for a touch-down. Clark tried to kick a goal, but failed. No more scoring was done in the first half.

In the second half, the High School braced up. Cobb kicked off for the High School, and Madden caught. The ball was worked to "Poly's" fifteen-yard line, and then lost on a fumble. It took twenty-two minutes for the "Polys" to carry it down the field, and Slocovich was pushed over the line and made a touch-down. That ended the scoring for the day. Once, before time was called, the ball was only two feet from the High School goal, but it was worked back. The summary:

Score—Polytechnic, 16; High School, 4. Touch-downs—Slocovich, Jones, Moore, Neuhaus. Goals from touch-downs—Backus, 2. Injured—Dougherty, knee. Substitute—Beardsley, for Dougherty. Referee—J. Lee, Harvard. Umpire—I. Hotchkiss, Crescent Athletic Club. Linesmen—Percy Grace, Polytechnic; Mr. Griffen, Crescent Athletic Club.

VIRGINIA, 34; NORTH CAROLINA, 0

University of Virginia Wins Football Championship of the South.

Virginia.	Position.	North Carolina.
Blaine	Centre rush	Sharpe
Penton, (Capt.)	Left guard	Guion
Bosher	Left tackle	Pugh
Johnson	Left end	Gregory
Burlingame	Right guard	Collier
Hicks	Right tackle	Baird
Price	Right end	Merritt
Taylor	Quarter back	Stanley
Jones	Left half back	Stephens
Groner	Right half back	Moore
Pope	Full back	Baskerville, (Capt.)

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—The University of Virginia football team again proved themselves the champions of the South by defeating the University of North Carolina here to-day by a score of 34 to 0. The greatest crowd that ever witnessed a football game in the South was upon the grounds, there being 8,000 spectators.

The weather was perfect, it being cold and clear, with scarcely any wind blowing. The Virginia team played a great game, and clearly outclassed their opponents. They played with a snap and vim which the North Carolinians lacked. And, although the latter were game to the last and struggled hard, it was apparent, after the first few minutes of playing, that their chances for success were small.

When the Virginia team ran into the field, shortly before 3 o'clock, they were greeted with the wildest cheering, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The North Carolinians, a few minutes later, entered the field, and received nearly as warm a reception.

The Virginia team won the toss, and defended the west goal. Baskerville kicked low, and Hicks fumbled the ball. The Virginia team soon carried the ball into the North Carolinians' territory, and in ten minutes from the beginning of the first half Taylor made a touch-down and Pope kicked a goal. Ten minutes later the Virginians made their second touch-down, Penton this time carrying the ball over the line and Pope again safely kicking a goal.

After some hard playing by both teams, the ball was carried for the first time into the Virginian's territory. The Virginians soon had it back, however, in North Carolina's territory, and

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the first half ended with the ball on the latter's 35-yard line. The score now stood 12 to 0.

The opening of the second half was marked by hard playing by both teams. Pope made his second touch-down and kicked goal. The North Carolinians had now gone pretty much to pieces, and another touch-down was made a few minutes later by Pope, but this time he failed to kick goal. Five minutes later Pope again made a touch-down and safely kicked the goal. Just before the Virginians made their last touch-down, this time by Groner. Capt. Baskerville of the North Carolina team hurt his leg and limped off the field, Graham taking his place. The second half ended with the ball on North Carolina's 45-yard line. The game was almost entirely free from "slugging."

Referee—Albert Riggs of Princeton. Umpire—Stuart Janney, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Y. M. C. A., 26; CHERRY X, 0.

An Easy Victory for the Young Christians at Mott Haven.

Cherry X.	Position.	Y. M. C. A.
Harnish, Larendon	Left end	Sweeney
McCurdy	Left tackle	Comyns
Love	Left guard	Bauckridge
Connell	Centre	Meylan
Larkin	Right guard	Pitcher
Sullivan	Right tackle	McFadden
O'Donnell	Right end	Holman, Kinlay
Ryan	Quarter back	Martin
Raker	Left half back	Senner
Whalen, Carr	Right half back	Pollock
Connor	Full back	Loughran

The Young Men's Christian Association's football team and Xavier's Cherry X eleven played a lively football game on the Young Men's Christian Association's grounds at Mott Haven yesterday. There were 1,000 persons within the inclosure and as many more upon the high streets around the fence.

Cherry X won the toss, and sent the Young Men's Christian Association to the south goal, the slight wind being in favor of the former team. Loughran kicked off. The ball was neatly caught on the Cherry's fifteen-yard line by Connor, who punted it back ten yards. The Young Men's Christian Association got the ball, and Martin fell upon it on the Cherry's five-yard line. McCurdy then got clear of the latter, and going around the left, scored the first touch-down. Martin kicked an easy goal. Score—Young Men's Christian Association, 6; Cherry X, 0.

Loughran soon had the ball over the line again After the Young Men's Christian Association had gone around the end Martin kicked a goal.

Cherry kicked to Young Men's Christian Association's ten-yard line, where the ball was caught and worked back ten yards. Senner then got the ball, and by good running, made possible by the interference, carried it eighty yards. It was Cherry's ball, but they soon relinquished it, and lost five yards more. Cherry got it again, and punted it for fifteen yards. Young Men's Christian Association made five runs through the centre. Cherry then worked through for five yards. Cherry punted five yards, and lost the ball on its five-yard line. Senner got the ball and ran around the left end and scored a touch-down. Martin failed to kick goal. Score: Young Men's Christian Association, 10; Cherry X, 0.

In the second half the Cherry X team played hard football, and the Young Men's Christian Association was able to make but one more touch-down. Total score: Young Men's Christian Association, 26; Cherry X, 0. Referee—Mr. Sanford; umpire—Mr. Reagan.

CORNELL, 10; LEHIGH, 6.

Lehigh Left the Field Before the Second Half Was Ended.

Lehigh.	Position.	Cornell.
Best	Left end	Beacham
Huston	Left tackle	Hall
Trafton	Left guard	Warner
Keyes	Centre	Fennell
Becarra	Right tackle	Colnon
Budd	Right guard	Freeborn
Olson	Right end	Taussig
Gass	Quarter back	Wyckoff
Barnard	Left half back	Mason
Harrison	Right half back	Dyer, Starbuck
Fitzgerald	Full back	Ohl, Steinach

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Cornell played her Thanksgiving Day game here to-day with Lehigh. The game was hotly contested by both teams, but Cornell's team was badly crippled and did not play up to its usual form. There was a large crowd present and the field was in excellent condition.

In the first half Lehigh scored a touch-down on a blocked kick after six minutes' play. In fifteen minutes more of play Cornell scored on a touch-down by Ohl, who failed to kick goal. For the remainder of the half the ball remained in Lehigh's territory most of the time.

In the second half Cornell had the ball near Lehigh's goal twice, but failed to score until Starbuck got the ball on a fumble on Cornell's fifteen-yard line and ran the whole length of the field for Cornell's second touch-down. Lehigh refused to allow the touch-down, claiming that the referee had called the ball down before Starbuck got possession of it. The referee refused to allow Lehigh's claims, and the visitors left the field seventeen minutes before the half should have ended. Warner kicked goal. After waiting until the time for half was up the referee declared the game to be Cornell's by a score of 10 to 6.

Lehigh's action in leaving the field was roundly condemned, but the players were treated with the utmost courtesy. For Lehigh the best playing was done by Barnard and Keyes. Beacham, Warner, and Freeborn put up the best game for Cornell. Ohl was not up to his usual standard, and he was obliged to lay off early in the second half. Fitzgerald pulled well for Lehigh, but did not make any attempt at goals from the field. Ohl tried for a goal from the field twice, but missed narrowly both times. This is the last game of the season for Cornell, and the team will disband to-night.

Summary:

Score—Cornell, 10; Lehigh, 6. Touch-downs—Keyes, Ohl, Starbuck. Goals—Fitzgerald, Warner. Referee—E. P. Young. Umpire—Griffiths, Cornell, '93. Linesman—Thurston, Lehigh.

PHYSICIANS, 6; LONG ISLAND, 0.

Young Doctors Play Very Rough Football on Columbia Oval.

College of P. and S.	Positions.	Long Island.
F. Tiedeman	Left end	W. Thall
V. Grant	Left tackle	Van Volkenbugh
D. Penny	Left guard	F. Tighe
S. Lutz	Centre	P. Flui
E. Ledermann	Right guard	W. McCabe
J. Ronayne	Right tackle	H. McCullom
L. Gillon	Right end	C. Kough
H. Wilson	Quarter back	E. Pfarre, (Capt.)
H. Stiles	Left half back	F. Perry
Moriarty, (Capt.)	Right half back	E. Tomson
H. Ellis	Full back	F. Congdon

The College of Physicians and Surgeons defeated the Long Island Medical College by a score of 6 to 0 on the Columbia Oval yesterday for the football championship of the medical colleges of New-York and Brooklyn. The game was witnessed by a crowd of over 1,000 persons. Most of them wore the blue and white of Columbia, but the Brooklyn delegation was unexpected-

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ly large. The enthusiasm was intense, and the cheering and horsblowing were almost incessant.

The game was marred by the roughness of the play, which at times was brutal. There was no punting and but little running, and the contest was mainly one of strength and brute force. The Long Island eleven was a little the heavier, and its line was very strong. Its play behind the line was inferior.

The Physicians and Surgeons' line was weak, and its principal strength was in its backs. They were lighter than the Long Island backs and were quicker. Moriarty made several good runs for Physicians and Surgeons, and Congdon made one very good one for Long Island, but the interference was so poor that none of the runners could get far.

Play was called at 3:45, and Physicians and Surgeons kicked off the ball. It was stopped by Flui at the Long Island forty-five-yard line. Long Island then, by quick and sharp aggressive play, forced the ball back and made about fifteen yards by several successive plays.

The Physicians and Surgeons team then rallied and prevented any further gains, finally gaining the ball on downs. Moriarty then made ten yards. Ellis and Stiles made short runs, and the ball was finally downed on Long Island's ten-yard line. Here it was lost on a fumble. Long Island tried to break through the Physicians and Surgeons centre, but was repeatedly blocked, and, after some very rough play, the ball went to Physicians and Surgeons on downs. It was slowly forced to the Long Island goal line, and finally Ellis was pushed over for a touch-down. He kicked the goal, and time was called with the score 6 to 0 in favor of Physicians and Surgeons.

There was a long delay before play was called for the second half, and the spectators left the grand stand and walked around the track to keep warm. Most of them did not return to the stand, but crowded on the field and caused a great deal of annoyance by staying there after play was resumed. The second half was an obstinate struggle, from which neither side derived any benefit. Score—College of Physicians and Surgeons, 6; Long Island Hospital Medical College, 0. Touch-downs—Ellis. Goals—Ellis. Substitutes—Steward for Tiedeman. Umpire—Mr. Brown, Columbia, Arts. Referee—E. J. Joyce, College of Physicians and Surgeons. Linesman—Mr. Beach, Columbia, Mines.

CHICAGO, 4; DARTMOUTH, 0.

The Team from Hanover Played a Fine Defensive Game.

Chicago.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Slater	Left end	Lakeman
Griffin	Left tackle	Abbott
Thomas	Left guard	Bowles
Stevenson	Centre	Caverly
McCormick	Right guard	Huff
Briggs	Right tackle	Little
Royce	Right end	Folsom
Henry	Quarter back	McAndrews
Camp	Left half back	Dodge
Vandooser	Right half back	Eckstrom
Brown	Full back	Randall

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The football team of the Chicago Athletic Association won a brilliant victory over the Dartmouth College eleven this afternoon, on the South Side ball grounds, by a score of 4 to 0. Only five minutes remained to the players in the second half, and neither side had scored.

Suddenly the Chicago Athletics made a rally and concentrated all their forces in an attack of superb character. The Dartmouths, who had played a splendid game throughout, tried in vain to resist the surging combination of science and muscle, but the Athletics fought their way to a touch-down. The final play was made by Capt. Vandooser, guarded by Thomas, Stevenson, Henry, and McCormick.

The contest was declared to have been the best ever seen in Chicago. Stubbornly the Hanover men contested every inch of ground. The play of both sides was characterized by a superb defense. Dartmouth's tackles, Abbott and Little, outplayed their opponents, Briggs and Griffin. Umpire—Remington. Referee—Allen. Touch-down.—Vandooser. Linesmen.—Vandooser and Pollard. Injured.—Royce (substitute Oberne). Time of halves, 35 minutes.

SOUTH ORANGE, 16; YALE SR.'S, 11

Football Season at Orange Closes with Victory.

South Orange.	Positions.	Yale Seniors.
Jennings	Left end	Treadway
Runyon	Left tackle	Holcomb
Hoag	Left guard	Walbridge
L. Mohor	Centre	Cox
A. Mohor	Right guard	McKill
Gunning	Right tackle	Lowndes, (Capt.)
Cochran	Right end	Roman
Deering	Quarter back	Lowndes / Twombly
Church, (Capt.)	Left half back	Young
Howell	Right half back	Sears
Allen	Full back	Brewster / Jenkins

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 29.—The South Orange Field Club football players celebrated the closing of a successful season this afternoon by defeating the Yale senior football team in a pretty game, in the presence of a large crowd. The home team was reinforced by Mohor, the Orange Athletic Club centre, and had an exceptionally strong rush line, through which the collegians could not make any gains.

In the first half South Orange did not score, but Young made a touch-down for Yale, from which Walbridge kicked a goal. Yale again got the ball down to the South Orange fifteen-yard line, when she made three downs without progression. The ball was then passed to Walbridge, and he kicked a pretty goal from the field.

In the second half the collegians did not score, while Jennings, for the Field Club, made a splendid sixty-five-yard run for a touch-down, and afterward made two more, from which Gunning kicked two goals.

Virginia Institute, 10; Blacksburg, 6.

Blacksburg.	Position.	Virginia Institute.
Foster	Left end	Jones
Johnson	Left tackle	Stratton
James	Left guard	Poindexter
Stull	Centre	Locher
Patrick	Right guard	G. Rogers
Hart	Right tackle	Michael
Dashiell	Right end	Selden
Massie	Quarter back	Foster
Harvey	Left half back	McMullin
Guignard	Right half back	Dickinson
Martin	Full back	Twiggs

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 29.—Fifteen hundred visitors saw a fine football match here to-day, the opposing elevens being from Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, and the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, in which the former won by a score of 10 to 6. The University of Virginia, Washington and Lee University, and Roanoke College sent big delegations to view the battle on the gridiron, and for once the Shetland-pony-foretopped young men owned the town.

The two teams went to the grounds headed by the Stonewall Brigade Band. The boys from Blacksburg won the toss, choosing the up-hill position, Virginia Military Institute taking the ball. The feature of the game was Foster's phenomenal eighty-yard run around Blacksburg's right end for a touch-down. Foster was aided by good interference. The tackling and ground gaining of Massie, formerly of University of Virginia, and Guignard's running were the star performances of the Blacksburgs' play. Foster and Dickinson scored the touch-downs for the Virginia Military Institute, and Martin made the touch-down for Blacksburg. Dashiell and Twiggs each kicked one goal, the latter missing a second. The rush lines of both teams played a strong game, the Virginia Military Institute lads excelling in blocking and running. The greater part of Blacksburg's gains were made by tandem plunges into the opposite line.

Umpire—Zerr, University of Pennsylvania. Referee—Nettles. Linesman—Hoff, Staunton Military Academy.

Engineers, 44; St. Aloysius, 0.

Engineers.	Position.	St. Aloysius.
Hoyt	Left end	Quinn
Sullivan	Left tackle	B. McGeough
Pfeiffe	Left guard	Walsh
Kearns	Centre	Bride
O'Sullivan	Right guard	James McGeough
Corcoran	Right tackle	Nash
Leigh	Right end	Corrigan
Laubmeister	Quarter back	Higgins
Schaaf	Left half back	McLaughlin
Walsh and McDonough	Right half back	Mahon
Ryan	Full back	Troy

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 29.—The St. Aloysius Young Men's Christian Association football eleven of Newark, N. J., was defeated in a game with the team of the United States Engineer Battalion on the parade grounds at Willet's Point this afternoon by a score of 44 to 0. The visiting team had won all previous games this season, and in no other instance had their opponents even scored.

Referee—Lieut. Morrow, Engineers. Umpire—Mr. N. F. Smith, St. Aloysius. Score—Engineer Corps, 44; St. Aloysius, 0. First half touch-downs—By Schaaf, 3; Ryan, 1; Leigh, 3; McDonough, 1. Goals kicksd—By Walsh, 5; Kearns, 1.

Union, 32; Wesleyan, 6.

Union.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Haviland	Left end	Alexander
Palmer	Left tackle	C. Searles
Barnes	Left guard	Sibley
Bennett	Centre	Leo, (Capt.)
Sweetland	Right guard	Noyes
Peters	Right tackle	Allen
Mallory, Pollock	Right end	Young
Brown, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Wilson
Myers	Right half back	Young
Lavery	Left half back	Pomery
Richards	Full back	Berrien

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Thirty-five hundred persons remained for two hours at Ridgefield in a freezing atmosphere to-day to witness a one-sided game of football between Union and Wesleyan teams. The Wesleyan team was much the lighter, but bucked Union's centre in the first half with telling effect. Union had the ball at the start, and in less than three minutes Myers made a thirty-yard run and a touch-down and Richards kicked a goal.

Wesleyan then took a spurt. Berrien made a touch-down, and Young kicked a goal for Wesleyan. Lavery made a lively run from the middle around the end, securing a touch-down, from which Richards kicked a goal. Lavery made a

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sixty-yard run subsequently and a touch-down, but failed to kick a goal. The score at the end of the game was: Union, 32; Wesleyan, 6.

Jeffersons, 5; Cosmopolitans, 0.

Jeffersons.	Positions.	Cosmopolitans.
Wildt	Goal	Walker
Murray, Wesley	Full backs	Smith / Spence
Coburn, Flannery, Richmond	Half backs	Burney / Balmer / Fay
McGurk, Coburn, Fay, Reagan, Howard	Forwards	Macfarlane / Seymour / Trainor / Arbuckle / Aiken

The Cosmopolitan Association Football Club visited Newark yesterday for its return game with the Jefferson Club of that place. Several of the team failed to appear, however, and when the men reached the ground they had to borrow four substitutes. They were badly defeated by 5 goals to 0 in a game which was characterized by much rough play. Referee—J. Flannery. Linesmen—J. Reagan, for Jeffersons; T. J. O'Reilly, for Cosmopolitans. Goals kicked—Howard, (2,) Fay, Reagan, and Richmond.

Cleveland A. C., 0; Newark, 0.

Cleveland.	Position.	Newark Academy.
Lyon	Right end	Wallace
Gibson	Right tackle	Bigrie
Cornier	Right guard	J. Crooks
Metcalf	Centre	Mitchell
Jacobs	Left guard	E. Bigelow
Katenhorn	Left tackle	Bell
Mitchell	Left end	G. Bigelow
Pierce	Quarter back	Fell
Thompson	Right half back	Herock
Mein	Left half back	Atha
H. Gill	Full back	Roff

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 29.—The Cleveland Athletic Club football eleven won a hard-earned victory from the Newark Academy football eleven on the Lincoln Avenue ground this afternoon by the score of 6 to 0. The features of the game were the line breaking of Atha for the Newark eleven and the good running of Gill for the home team.

Orange Y. M. C. A., 12; Roseville, 0.

Orange Y.M.C.A.	Position.	Roseville A.C.
Gibson	Left end	Beltzler
Jackson	Left tackle	Lambly
Jacobs	Left guard	Knapp
Metcalf	Centre	Pierson
Clark	Right guard	Simpson
A. Reimer	Right tackle	Varley
F. Reimer	Right end	Pryer
Gill	Quarter back	Johnson
Page	Left half back	May
Lloyd and Smith	Right half back	Volker
Bosch	Full back	Smith

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 29.—A large crowd gathered at the Orange Oval this morning to witness a game of football for the championship of Essex County, between the Roseville Athletic Club and the Orange Young Men's Christian Association team. Bosch scored a touch-down and Gill kicked a goal. Page also scored a touch-down, from which a goal was kicked. In the second half neither side scored.

Seton Hall, 4; Littleton, 0.

Seton Hall.	Position.	Littleton.
Sullivan	Left end	J. Watts
Barranco	Left tackle	E. Voight
Ryan	Left guard	Schrader
Smith	Centre	Vreeland
Nagle	Right guard	Woodruff
O'Connor	Right tackle	Pitchings
Roth and Dunn	Right end	D. Voight
Kane	Left half back	Perkins
Connolly	Right half back	Warner
Roberts	Quarter back	Pert
Shaine	Full back	Watts

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 29.—The Littleton football eleven of Newark this afternoon played the football eleven of Seton Hall College on the latter's grounds. The Setonians won by the score of 4 to 0.

Trinity, 10; Laureates, 0.

Trinity.	Position.	Laureate.
McCook	Left end	Cleary
Buell	Left tackle	Goodrich
A. Langford	Left guard	Baxter
Lord	Centre	Manning
Merwin	Right guard	Smyth
Penrose	Right tackle	Harrington
Strawbridge	Right end	Magill
Coggeshall	Quarter back	Flack
Dingwell	Left half back	Rogerson
Beecroft	Right half back	McChesney
W. Langford	Full back	Consalus

TROY, Nov. 29.—The Laureate Boat Club's football team put up a stubborn game to-day against the 'Varsity eleven from Trinity College, and, although defeated by the score of 10 to 0, came dangerously near scoring, losing the ball on a fumble when within fifteen yards of Trinity's goal. Trinity scored a touch-down in the first half, after stubborn fighting, and one in the second half.

Pennington, 20; New-Jerseys, 0.

New-Jersey A. C.	Position.	Pennington.
Masterson	Left end	Doane
Quill	Left tackle	Dunlop
Hotchkiss	Left guard	Boak
Tznelli	Centre	Gardner
Vottier	Right guard	Benjamin
Morris	Right tackle	Bindenberger
Evans	Right end	Barley
Harrigan	Quarter back	Genns
Terry	Left half back	Stanton
Ellsworth	Right half back	Gross
Davies	Full back	Bird

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 29.—The New-Jersey Athletic Club played its last football match of the season this afternoon on the oval at Bayonne, and was shut out by Pennington Semi-

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nary, which ran up 30 points. While the New-Jersey Athletic Club team put up a strong game, it was outclassed, and its players candidly admitted their opponents played the better game. Referee—Prof. H. A. Tirrell of Pennington. Umpire—W. Powers, New-Jersey Athletic Club. Linesman—J. McNeider of Lawrenceville. Goals kicked—Bird, 2. Touch-downs—Stanton, 1; Bird, 3.

Astorias, 6; Franklyns, 4.

Astoria.	Position.	Franklyn.
Skene	Left end	H. Bartow
Price	Left tackle	Purdy
Lorenze	Left guard	D. Nelson
Chadwick	Centre	Byard Bartow
Hetherington	Right guard	O. Nelson
Becker	Right tackle	Lawrence
Mulvaney	Right end	B. Bartow
Ellis	Quarter back	Lemcke
Grieshaber	Left half back	Taylor
Schmitt	Right half back	Reynolds
Ritchie	Full back	White

A football game between the Astorias and Franklyns at Astoria, yesterday morning, resulted in a victory for the Astorias by a score of 6 to 4. Ritchie of the Astorias made the touch-down and kicked the

THE SLATE IS COMPLETED

Newark Freeholders Make Their Appointments.

SOME CHANGES MADE IN SALARIES

The Caucus Action Causes Surprise--Ex-Postmaster Conklin Is Cared for--To Reorganize Democracy.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—The newly-elected Board of Freeholders has made up its slate. It was late this morning when the caucus of the board adjourned. The sensational development of the meeting was the defeat of Carl Lentz, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who favored William R. Williams, the ex-Chairman, for County Auditor. Ex-Postmaster E. L. Conklin was named after a hard struggle.

The appointment that provoked the most discussion was that of County Physician, on a question of salary. County Physician Elliott received a salary of $3,400, and his successor, Dr. Walter S. Washington, was voted $2,500, which is the regular salary of the office. The additional $900 per annum was granted to Dr. Elliott as consulting physician to the County Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Hinckley was reappointed Superintendent of the County Hospital for the Insane at a salary of $3,000, an advance of $500 over his previous salary, and a strenuous effort was made to make the sum $3,500 on the plea that he was entitled to the sum deducted from the salary of the County Physician, but the effort failed.

The salaries of the other officers remained unchanged, excepting for the bookkeeper at the County Hospital for the Insane, which was reduced from $1,500 to $1,200, and for the janitor of the Court House, from $1,200 to $1,000.

Dr. D. H. Ripley presided, and Philmore Condit acted as Secretary of the caucus. The appointees and the salaries fixed are as follows:

County Collector—Henry L. Keepers, $3,500, vice Thomas J. Regan.

County Auditor—E. L. Conklin, $3,000, vice Hugo J. Geissele.

County Physician—Dr. Walter S. Washington, $2,500, vice Dr. Daniel Elliott.

County Engineer—James Owen, $1,500, retained.

Clerk of Road Board—Thomas A. Hays, $1,200.

Medical Superintendent of County Hospital for the Insane—L. S. Hinckley, $3,000, retained. Assistants—Robert Bolton, $1,000; William H. Hicks, $1,000, retained. Steward—Charles Winkler of Orange, $1,200, vice F. J. Kearney. Bookkeeper—John M. Decker, $1,300, vice J. J. Griffin.

Warden of County Jail—William Bovet, $1,200, vice James R. McMonagle. Deputy—William Hempson, $1,200, vice Michael Sugrue. Physician—Dr. Chapman, $800, vice F. W. Becker.

Warden of County Penitentiary—Henry M. Stone, $1,200, vice John Murray. Deputy—Thomas S. Husk, $1,200, vice M. L. Mohor. Physician—William N. Brion, $600, vice P. C. Newton.

Janitor of Court House—John H. Luckemeir, $1,000, vice Henry Daily. Assistant Janitor—Thomas Burns, $720, vice William T. Harris.

The appointments of Superintendents of Public Buildings, Superintendent of Soldiers' Home, and Clerk of the Board were laid over until the next meeting of the Freeholders, Dec. 3.

At a caucus held two weeks ago, Thomas G. McGowan was selected as Director of the board and Joseph L. Munn was slated for counsel.

PLEASURES OF THANKSGIVING DAY

Dinners for the Poor and Helpless—Entertainments for All.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day in this city was marked by a quiet observance, suspension of business, services in the churches, dramatic, social, and musical entertainments, and numerous outings and outdoor sports. Cycling and football were the main attractions under the latter category.

The newsboys had a dinner of turkey, cranberries, celery, and pumpkin pie, as usual, given them by the Children's Aid Society. The children in the Home for the Friendless were the recipients of many gifts. The Day Nursery and Baby Shelter, the hospital and charitable institutions were not forgotten.

Branch No. 12, District No. 4, of St. Patrick's Alliance of America observed its fourth annual anniversary in the evening at Harmonia Hall, in Belleville Avenue, and many branches participated. The address was made by Thomas A. Byrnes, President. Entertainment was furnished by H. Mack, dulcimer solo; songs and impersonations, little Marguerette Fields; song and dance, William Downing; recitation, Harry A. Beale; soprano solo, Miss Maggie McCormick; musical selections, Enterprise Musical Trio, C. Lentz, C. Staedler, and F. Mason; tenor solo, George Martin; juggling and balancing, John Needham.

A successful entertainment was given for the benefit of St. Michael's parish, at which dances by school children were a special feature.

The Irvington Volunteer Fire Department held its annual reception and ball, at which the best families in Clinton Township were represented. The floor was in charge of Milton C. Tompkins, assisted by George H. Wooley, and James Peckwell, Jr.

The members of the Nutley Field Club held a Thanksgiving hop at its handsome clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Bordman of Grant Avenue, Nutley, gave a party at their residence in honor of their son.

The firemen of Franklin Township gave their first entertainment and reception at Park Hall.

MR. ENGLISH ENTERS A DENIAL.

Says He Knows Nothing of the Proposed Party Reorganization.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—The announcement that the Young Men's Democratic League was endeavoring to bring about a reorganization of the State Democracy, denouncing some of the party leaders in New-Jersey and inviting others to take their places, is a big surprise here. Congressman Thomas Dunn English, who has been mentioned as a leader in the movement, last night made this statement to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I know nothing of this movement. The use of my name is entirely unauthorized, and I do not recognize the right of any body of volunteers to exclude any one from the councils of the Democratic Party. As for Newark and Essex County, the Democracy here will doubtless perfect a better organization than before, but will do it in a legitimate way, and will not submit to the dictation of any other part of the State, so far as its home affairs are concerned. If it be needed to make a general reorganization of the party in the State it will probably be done through a regularly-called convention, the delegates being elected by the people. There is not much reorganization needed. A glance at the figures will show that the Republican Party in the late election did not increase its former vote. Its triumph resulted from the fact that the Democracy, for various reasons, did not vote, and when the beneficial effects of the new tariff are more thoroughly understood, that triumph will be short-lived."

Among others mentioned as movers in the plan of reorganization are Henry E. Kelsey, Theodore Runyon, Chancellor McGill, Chief Justice Beasley, B. F. Lee, R. S. Green, Attorney General Stockton, Samuel Klotz, C. F. C. Young, and Judges Lippincott, Van Syckel, Garrison, and Reed. The men who are reported to have been blacklisted are Senator James Smith, Jr., Gov. George T. Werts, Allen M. McDermott, Leon Abbett, Miles Ross, James M. Piddock, Robert Adrain, John Hinchliffe, William J. Thompson, Thomas Flynn, William D. Daly, Johnston Cornish, and George W. Beekman.

BETTER TROLLEY SERVICE.

President Young's Promise to the People of Roseville.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—The condition of rapid-transit facilities and the prospect of bettering them occupied the attention of the Roseville Improvement Association last night. The ladies of the pretty suburb sent a letter protesting against the poor service on the Roseville and the Orange electric lines, and E. F. C. Young, President of the Consolidated Traction Company, was present to explain matters.

Mr. Young said that the main obstacle to better service, the lack of power, would be overcome in a few weeks, as a power house is now being built, 150 by 100 feet in dimensions, that will be sufficient to propel two and a half times as many cars as are now running. Fifty new cars have been ordered.

E. V. B. Dodd proposed that the meeting extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Young, which was done.

The erection of a new station on Roseville Avenue by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was agitated. The Rev. C. K. Capron reported that he expected an answer from the railroad officials in September.

A report from Charles H. Pell, Chairman of the Park Committee, was read, a map of the property of the City of Newark in Belleville Township accompanying it. A plot bordering on the Passaic River, suitable for a park annex, was shown. The water-pumping house, soon to be bandoned it is said, would make a suitable place for a public library or museum. Contributions of land are being solicited, and the committee proposes to agitate the park question further.

W. J. Havell, Otto Molter, James A. Berry, and the Rev. C. K. Capron were elected members of the association.

MRS. REMINGTON'S GUESTS.

One of Newark's Society Events Which Was Largely Attended.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—A brilliant society event was the last of the "at homes" given by Mrs. Mortimer Remington, on Tuesday, at the residence of her father, Col. J. R. Mullikin, 56 Clinton Avenue. Misses Lulu Jones, Floy Campbell, Edith Ward, Miss Parsons, and Bessie Woodruff assisted in receiving. Mrs. McCutcheon, Mrs. Edward Young, and Mrs. Joseph G. Spurr poured the chocolate.

Among the 200 callers were Mrs. O. Waundorff, Mrs. Fred Carhuff, Mrs. Robert H. Illingworth, Mr. and Mrs. William Creagh Heydecker, Miss Plum, Miss Waundorff, Miss Harrison, Fred Carhuff, Miss Josephine Baldwin, Miss Stonelake, Mrs. Joseph G. Ward, Mrs. Thomas B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Tichenor, Miss Bedell, Miss Reeve, Mrs. Champenois, Mrs. Aaron Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Atwater, Dr. and Mrs. Hohn, Mrs. Edward Ward, Mrs. Oba Woodruff, and Dr. Ella Haines.

Others were Mrs. George B. Swain, Mrs. Van Doren, Mrs E. C. Hay, Mrs. Spencer Goble, Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Mrs. Charles K. Nicholas, Mrs. Van Winkle, Mrs. Joseph Parson, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Bertram Townley, Mrs. James Houge, Mrs. Forest Dryden, Mrs. Adrain Riker, Mrs. E. B. Gaudis, Mrs. Mathias Plum, Mrs. Robert Stoutenburgh, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Juna Bail, Mrs. John Illingworth, Mrs. Paul G. Bottcher, Mrs. Andrew Albright, Mrs. Arthur Sherman, Miss Dawson, Miss Gertrude Drake, Herbert Van Houten, Miss Jennie Swain, Oscar Waundorff, and Mrs. James Edward Young, Jr.

COMMON COUNCIL EXTRAVAGANCE

The Investigation to be Resumed To-day—Some Costly Furniture.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—The committee on investigation of the Common Council will resume its work to-morrow. The exposures thus far made seem to justify the examination, for great extravagance has been shown in the expenditures, some committeemen having gone so far as to charge $14 apiece for dinners. There were costly City Hall repairs.

The Public Building Committee spent, in 1889, $50,000 for repairs and more than $3,000 for furniture, notwithstanding heavy purchases during the previous year. It provided valuable furniture for the City Hall, notwithstanding that it had been thoroughly renovated the preceding year. In this line alone $3,089.74 was paid to one firm. Desks ranged in prices from $14 to $75. Tables cost from $9 to $60, and an average of $5 was paid for repairing them. Chairs in dozen lots cost from $2.50 to $10, and repairs on such cost from $1.25 to $10.

The carpet in the City Clerk's room, which is not large, cost the city $118.78. The city paid $1 a dozen for towels, and 2 cents for washing them, but did not receive, as far as shown, the 5 cents which were charged to bathers in the public baths for their use.

Newark Weddings.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—At St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, the Right Rev. Mgr. Doane performed the ceremony which united in marriage Hugh Osborne and Miss Annie McLoughlin. A reception followed at the residenece of the bride's father, 14½ Newark Street.

At 96 Jefferson Street, last night, Adam Kass and Miss Lillie Douglass were married by the Rev. W. H. C. Lyburn.

At St. Cecelia's Church yesterday morning Daniel Erskin of Harrison, and Miss Rose Kenny, were married by the Rev. Dr. Kiernan.

Third Schill Recital.

NEWARK, Nov. 29.—The third violin recital by Otto K. Schill will take place at the Essex Lyceum Monday evening, when he will be assisted by Miss Florence MacCall, pianist; James Sauvage, baritone; Tonzo Sauvage, pianist.

Cigar Thief Arrested.

NEWARK, Nov. 29.—James McKeon, alias Brave McDonald, was arrested this morning. He had in his possession a quantity of cigars and tobacco, stolen from a store at 231 Plane Street.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 29.—A passenger train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford to-day struck a freight engine of the New-York and New-England at a grade crossing near Pleasant Street. Engineer H. J. Lewis was instantly killed.

Stillwater, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Last night burglars blew open the safe in the Post Office, securing $400 worth of postage stamps and two or three registered letters.

SUGAR TRUST'S SCHEME

Opinions Agree That It Is Intended to Impress Congress.

NO NEED OF CLOSING REFINERIES

Information Obtained at the Works Does Not Agree With the Statement Made by Mr. Havemeyer.

President Havemeyer's announcement that the refineries of the Sugar Trust would be closed caused much uneasiness yesterday among holders of trust certificates and among the men whose employment is threatened.

The refineries are always closed on Thanksgiving Day. In preparing for a holiday, those in charge try to clean up work, so that the machinery may be oiled and examined. This usually involves a suspension of labor until the following Monday.

No orders for a departure from this custom have yet reached the refineries. The men were laid off Wednesday night, with instructions to report again Monday. This order applies to all the refineries except Havemeyer & Elder's new refinery at South Third Street and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, where work could not be cleaned up Wednesday night. The men expect to finish it to-day.

Information obtained at the refineries differed materially from that conveyed in Mr. Havemeyer's statement. It was pointed out in The New-York Times yesterday that, great as is the trust's power, it can throw out of employment only 9,000 men, instead of 50,000 men, as threatened by Mr. Havemeyer. The Brooklyn refineries, the largest in the trust, employ 2,000 refiners, and furnish work for about 1,500 coopers and longshoremen.

Superintendent Breton of the Havemeyer refineries said yesterday that the stock on hand did not exceed 50,000 barrels, against four times as much one month ago. After election merchants began to lay in stock for the Winter, as is their practice at this season. The refineries were run to their full capacity day and night to supply the demand.

Now that the rush is over, the work would naturally be arranged for Winter business, which was comparatively light. These facts contrasted sharply with Mr. Havemeyer's allegation that business had been conducted at a loss, and that the refineries were overstocked with goods that could not be sold.

It is, of course, possible for the trust Directors to carry out President Havemeyer's threat and close the refineries. Should it be done, it will simply illustrate the strength of Mr. Havemeyer's will, regardless of trade considerations. As appeared by interviews yesterday in The New-York Times, he has not yet thought it worth while to consult his associates.

Opinions agreed yesterday that Mr. Havemeyer's announcement was intended to impress Congress, whatever may have been its purpose with the stock market. The prospect of free-sugar legislation this Winter seems to have provoked the trust into assuming the aggressive. City Congressmen agree that the trust could have chosen no way to help so effectively the advocates of free sugar. Congressman Dunphy said:

"The trust seems to be making a bluff to influence legislation. Mr. Havemeyer and his associates are adepts in political manipulation. I think they are now overdoing the thing. If I can judge of events to come, the Senate cannot now avoid passing the Free-Sugar bill, which went through the House last session. It is pretty well established that Democratic defeat at the election was due to the failure of the party to do its full duty. One of its omissions was in regard to sugar. The scandal over sugar legislation must be removed by the Senate. It will certainly be done.

"The trust, as has been demonstrated, stops at no means to gain its ends. When it succeeded in blocking reform in the Senate, it was providing for itself by enormous acquisitions of supplies. It is a matter of common belief, sustained, I think, by commercial data, that pending tariff legislation the trust so worked the sugar market that it could absolutely control the market at increased profits for a long time. The eyes of the country will be turned to the Senate this Winter. That body must pass the free-sugar business."

Sugar operations in the stock market are mainly speculative. It has been the most active stock on the list almost continuously since the trust was formed. Other industrials have claimed attention at times, but they had behind them neither the skill nor the money in control of the sugar manipulators, and their leadership in the market was comparatively short-lived. The stock market has not been far behind the refineries as producers of revenue for those who have controlled quotations. These men have had as a following the multitude of big and little operators who are always ready to guess at the turn of the wheel, and the wheel has been kept steadily spinning. Wrong guessers accordingly have brought penalties only to those who do not ask and cannot expect public sympathy.

The men at work in the refineries, on the other hand, are properly objects of pity, if the threat to shut down is put in force. Their work is hard and wages low. President Havemeyer's professions of concern for them, his unwillingness to reduce them to competition with cheap European labor, has a grotesque sound, where the refineries are situated. The percentage of American labor in the refineries has always been believed to be very small. If the foreign labor employed in the refineries has not been the cheapest that could be hired, and if it has not been worked close to the limit of human endurance, common report has been erroneous for years. The trust has not tried in any way to remove this general impression, and it has passed into belief.

Sympathy was expressed in all quarters yesterday for the men who, in Congressman Warner's language, "having been brought in Summer, will be turned out to freeze in Winter." If they are to be forced into idleness, the suffering thereby inflicted seems certain to outweigh any advantages in physical or financial comfort that may come from depressing the stock market or bulldozing Congress.

What Was Said in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 29.—Senator Blanchard, referring to-day to the closing of the sugar refineries, said:

"This is news to me, and I am surprised to learn that the refineries have been closed down. I do not feel myself in a position to offer any opinion."

Congressman Adolph Meyer felt sure that the action of the Sugar Trust would be considered by more than a few members of Congress as an attempt to force legislation in behalf of sugar.

EST'D 1807. WEST 14th ST.

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CARPETS.

The new store is filled from roof to cellar with the most complete stock of Carpets and Furniture ever shown, and at prices to defy competition.

Free Wool made the prices on our Carpets lower than ever dreamed of.

We would be delighted to have you visit us, and you would be delighted with the rare bargains we can offer you.

A LIBERAL CREDIT IF DESIRED.

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We invite the inspection of these fine instruments, which play any number of tunes and produce exquisite music, with the largest stock in the world to select from.

We have also just received a complete assortment of

Swiss Wood Carvings and Musical Novelties.

JACOT & SON,
39 Union Square, New-York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Debts of Pacific Roads to the Government—Union Pacific Reorganization.

The question of the indebtedness of Pacific railroads to the Government is likely to command considerable attention in Washington this Winter. A report has been in circulation lately that Attorney General Olney proposes, in his annual report, to urge upon Congress the necessity of prompt action in effecting a settlement of accounts between the Government and the delinquent roads. President Clark of the Union Pacific expressed the belief the other day that a bill embodying the main features of the Government Directors' report would be introduced in Congress and would receive favorable consideration.

Oliver W. Mink, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Road, discussed the subject of reorganization while in Omaha early in the present week. He was in favor of some such scheme as has been outlined by the Government Directors. He said: "I do not understand that the Government receivers are pledged to the several allotments made, but they were advanced only to develop the reorganization feature of their report, and show by actual figures how some such scheme could be brought about. The allotment of the Government security is a very generous one, in my opinion, being something like $70,000,000, or dollar for dollar. This amount under the plan proposed would become part of the blanket mortgage proposed to be placed on the entire property, and become a shareholder of the first mortgage instead of holding its lien nature, or second mortgage function, as under existing conditions. With the Government debt settled and out of the way, I have no doubt that the other interests could harmonize quite readily.

"If there were only some one who could speak authoritatively for the Government in this matter, I believe our pathway would be clear toward reorganization. The Reorganization Committee must take into consideration the Government debt first, and after a conclusion has been reached as to what would be a fair valuation of the second mortgage, which it has on certain branches of the Union Pacific, other security holders can meet on a common ground for the settlement of their interest."

A "Big Four" Rumor Denied.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, denies the story that the management of that company proposes to build an extension from North Vernon, Ind., to Louisville, thereby paralleling the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. No such project has been considered by the "Big Four" people. Mr. Ingalls explains that some time ago it was the company's intention to build to Jeffersonville if a favorable traffic contract could be made with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, but the business depression put an end to the plan.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield stockholders are taking steps to prevent the consummation of the contract which the first mortgage bondholders committee has negotiated to turn the road over to the Lake Erie and Western.

—During the nine months prior to Oct. 1 thirty-one railroads in this country were sold under foreclosure. They represented a mileage of 4,503; an aggregate capital stock of $128,597,000, and an aggregate funded debt of $128,089,000.

—The freight war between the railroads having terminal facilities in New-Orleans, which has been in progress for several weeks past, was terminated last Wednesday. The rates were restored to the former basis.

—The movement of freight cars on the Pennsylvania Road within the past few days shows an increase of about 500 cars daily over the same period last year.

—The Southern Pacific Company has established a new parlor-car service between New-Orleans and Mexico City. The trip each way is made within five days.

—A branch line is to be constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad from its main line at Johnstown to the Johnson Company's works.

Ex-Judge Charles A. Grubbs of Louisville, Ky., has been appointed general counsel of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

—Robert Moore's report on the physical condition of the Atchison system will be presented to the Reorganization Committee next week.

—President S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific Railroad went to his home in St. Louis to spend Thanksgiving with his family.

—A reduction of railroad rates for coal transportation is under consideration by the Texas Railroad Commission.

—Ex-Gov. W. M. Fishback of Arkansas has been elected President of the Little Rock and Pacific Railroads.

—Stockholders of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad will hold their annual meeting in this city on Dec. 3.

—President A. Welsh of Philadelphia has been elected President of the Philadelphia and Lansdale Railroad.

—A Chicago syndicate has bought the North Galveston, Houston and Kansas City Railroad for $75,000.

—Frank Holland has resigned as master of trains of the Southern Railway.

—J. J. Lee is the new freight agent of the Wabash Railroad in Detroit.

A Versatile Speaker.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

Those who fail to hear ex-Senator Norwood's lecture on "Mother Goose" will miss a rare treat. Mr. Norwood is famous for his eloquence and his wit. Against the Civil Rights bill he made one of the most famous speeches that has been delivered in the United States Senate since the war. He has qualities which fit him in a high degree for the lecture platform, and we are sure his lecture will be well received in Atlanta. It will be for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Somewhat Incongruous.

From The Independent.

That a man connected with the Faculty of a Protestant theological seminary should let a part of a new building owned by him for a liquor saloon is an astonishing circumstance. It makes us wonder whether this is America, and whether we are living in the nineteenth or the seventeenth century.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS

The Financial Question Sure to Attract Attention.

TARIFF TO COME UP IN THE SENATE

Democrats in the Upper House will Push for Votes on the "Pop-Gun" Bills—Outlook for Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Although Congress will meet on Monday, there are but few members in the city, and the idea exists that there may be difficulty in securing a quorum in either house in the early hours of the session. Some of the Representatives who have failed of re-election are indifferent, so far as the short session is concerned, and may not be expected to show themselves in Washington frequently in the next three months. The statement has been printed that several of the men who will not sit in the Fifty-fourth Congress have endeavored to have their mileage forwarded to them, which would indicate a desire on their part to keep away from Washinton altogether. Their mileage will not be forthcoming, however, unless they shall report personally to the Sergeant at Arms.

Speaker Crisp reached the city to-night, having passed his Thanksgiving on the train which left Atlanta last night. He went to his old quarters at the Metropolitan. Mr. Crisp said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he was enjoying excellent health. He has taken a good rest since election day, and feels that he is in good condition to face the annoyances which beset a Speaker of the House of Representatives in the short session. Mr. Crisp did not venture to express an opinion as to the probable work of the Congress in the coming three months. The financial question, he said, undoubtedly would attract considerable attention, as it was understood that the President and Secretary of the Treasury would call attention to it, and possibly suggest a plan for reforming the present system. It was too early, however, to talk with any certainty of the consideration this question would receive at the Capitol. As a general thing it was not expected that Congress would do much with a matter of such great importance in a short session.

Mr. Crisp said he did not possess any information as to the temper of the Senate with regard to the "pop-gun" tariff bills which now lie upon its table. The House had passed them, and undoubtedly would be glad to see the Senate take affirmative action soon; he did not know whether the disposition to pass them was as strong as it was last Summer. With regard to the rumored intention of the Sugar Trust to close down its sugar refineries on the plea that the new tariff law did not provide them sufficient protection, Mr. Crisp said that he had got the impression that the Trust had secured all the protection it deserved.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, who a week ago was non-committal on the subject of the "pop-gun" bills, says now that he looks for an earnest effort on the part of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee to induce the Senate to consider these bills without delay. For one, he will do his utmost to bring about the passage of all of these measures. Mr. Jones denies that he was present at a conference alleged to have been held in New-York some time ago, at which the decision was reached that these bills should be permitted to die a natural death. He said he did not see how the Democratic Senators, in all the circumstances, could afford not to at least make the effort to pass these bills. "Of course," he said, "if there is a majority in the Senate against them, we shall not be able to get through, but that is one of the things that remains to be seen. If certain Democratic Senators who are supposed to be against the bills shall prove upon the test to be really opposed to them, we shall not be able to get favorable action in case the Republicans should stand solid against further tariff action by the present Congress."

Asked if he thought all the Republican Senators would oppose the bills, Senator Jones said that was one of the things he wanted to ascertain, and afforded one of the best reasons, outside of the desire to pass the bills, for the effort to take them up. "I think," he said, "the Republicans ought to be put on record on the Sugar bill. They have twitted the Democrats mercilessly on the charge of selling out the Sugar Trust, when, as many believe, there is a larger element on the Republican side friendly to a duty on refined sugar than on the Democratic side. We now have a chance, at least, to see how this is. As is generally known, the Sugar bill, as reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, is not the bill as it came from the House—not a free-sugar bill. It provides for an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. straight on all sugars, and only differs from the present law in that it strikes out the differential in favor of refined sugars.

"It cannot be pleaded that the passage of such a bill would imperil the revenues, and there can be no legitimate excuse for opposing it except a desire to protect and defend the trust. I want to see if the Republican Senators will put themselves in that attitude after the charges that have been made against the Democrats in that connection. For this reason, as well as others, I think the 'pop-gun bills' will be pressed in the Senate in the short session, and I hope we may have the test of a vote on them."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICEMEN

R. P. Parker Says One Allowed a Man Who Had Assaulted Him to Escape.

R. P. Parker, a broker from Oil City, Penn., reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that he was hit with a sandbag at Seventh Avenue and Fortieth Street Wednesday night while attempting to defend a Yale student who had got into trouble with several hackmen.

He said that a policeman whose number is 2,716 allowed his assailant to get away after a short chase. He lodged a complaint against the policeman, but on second consideration decided to let the case drop.

Charles Smith, a printer, who lives at 124 East One Hundred and Second Street, complained to Inspector Williams yesterday that Policemen Slater and Hildenbrandt of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station had clubbed him without provocation while he was passing through East Eighty-fourth Street, near First Avenue, early in the morning. The Inspector told him to return with his complaint after he had sobered up.

A Woman in a Jury-Box

By John Kendrick Bangs

One of the ludicrous outcomes of equal suffrage: a woman is called for jury duty. She serves; while in the jury-box a domestic calamity occurs. How she scorns the court, marches home and shows her "emancipation" is told by Mr. Bangs in the Christmas issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS
ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

WHY MRS. THUROW WAS NOT HELD

Assistant District Attorney Unger Says She Gave No Indication of Intending to Run Away.

Assistant District Attorney Unger was questioned yesterday as to what action would be taken, if any, by the District Attorney's office, concerning the flight of Mrs. Thurow to Europe. Col. Fellows was not at his office. Mr. Unger said:

"I cannot speak authoritatively regarding the matter, or any further than my own observation. My knowledge of the procedure in such cases leads me to form my own conclusions.

"Mrs. Thurow was one of the few witnesses that testified regarding police corruption whose testimony had not to be forced from her. As I remember, she made her statements voluntarily and without compulsion. She had appeared before the Lexow committee, before the Police Board, before the Grand Jury, and at the District Attorney's office on every occasion when her presence was required, and there was no suggestion from any source or any apprehension in the mind of any one interested in the prosecution of the police cases that Mrs. Thurow would not appear when wanted.

"The District Attorney could not and would not, without some just reason, secure the commitment to the House of Detention of such a witness. Her whereabouts were known, she was easily accessible, and had always manifested willingness to appear.

"Mr. Moss is quoted as saying that Mrs. Thurow had been so courageous that he thought she would withstand all persuasion and remain. Everybody connected with the prosecution of police cases in the District Attorney's office entertained the same opinion.

"There are two serious objections to the commitment of such a witness; first, the injustice of such a course, and, second, our past experience has demonstrated that it antagonizes a friendly witness, and gives cause to withhold or color testimony adversely to the prosecution.

"Here is another problem that would confront the District Attorney in this particular case: It it was proper to commit Mrs. Thurow, what would be the place of her detention? I know Sergt. Holbrow, in the House of Detention, is an honorable official, and has always aided the District Attorney's office concerning the witnesses committed to his care, but it certainly would prove embarrassing to him to assume the custody of a witness against his former associates and superior officers. It must be borne in mind that the House of Detention is a bureau of the Police Department."

Relative to the alleged antagonism of the District Attorney's office to the work of the Lexow committee, Mr. Unger said:

"I do know that the District Attorney has in many instances received suggestions and information from counsel for the Lexow committee and private parties regarding the police cases, and in every instance, as they well know, he has been only too glad, where occasion existed, to promptly act thereon.

"I see that Chief Detective Thomas Kearney of Dr. Parkhurst's society is quoted as saying that Mrs. Thurow came to him about two weeks ago pleading poverty, and saying that the friends of those against whom she was to appear in court had been bothering her, and offering her money. If this information or any suggestion of this fact had been conveyed to the District Attorney I very well know that he would have taken steps to protect the woman, and secure her appearance, for he has already acted on less circumstantial evidence furnished to him from the same source."

"Do you consider that it was Mr. Kearney's duty to have notified your office?" was asked.

"It certainly would have been proper for him, or those whom he represented, to have done so," replied Mr. Unger. "I do not care to say anything further on that subject."

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We are displaying a very large assortment of Ladies' Scrap Baskets, which we are offering at about 25c. on the dollar. SOLD AT RETAIL ONLY IN SETS OF THREE BASKETS, ranging from 25c. per set and upward.

OUR USUAL LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF FURNITURE CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, &c., are worthy of attention of all who anticipate furnishing their homes.

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A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 6TH AV.

NEWPORT NEWSBOYS HAVE A FEAST

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Provides Them with Seasonable Good Cheer.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 29.—A feature of the Thanksgiving Day observance here was the dinner given by Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt to the newsboys and messenger boys of Newport. Mrs. Vanderbilt has given such a dinner each Thanksgiving Day for five years, but this is the first time she has ever been present.

Four hundred tickets were given out to boys, but a hundred other lads crowded to the doors of Masonic Hall, where the dinner was served, with longing faces, and Mrs. Vanderbilt ordered that they be admitted. Instantly a cheer went up, and the hall was soon crowded. Mrs. Vanderbilt was present with Mayor and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing and the Misses Hunter.

Practically every poor boy in Newport was present. Mrs. Vanderbilt spoke with many of them, and, observing that one did not know how to use a knife and fork, she gave him a lesson, cutting up his food for him. Mayor Fearing proposed three cheers for Mrs. Vanderbilt, and the boys nearly raised the roof.

The Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps, recently of Brooklyn, made an address, and the boys sang "Two Little Girls in Blue." Several society ladies and two circles of King's Daughters acted as waitresses.

Schoolboys Won Their Point.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 29.—Through the efforts of a self-appointed committee of schoolboys, the public schools in this city will remain closed to-morrow. The committee was composed of Frederick Krekel, Edward Manley, William Harmer, Michael Mullin, and David Wright.

They learned that the Board of Education had directed that the schools should be kept open, and waited upon Mayor Sanford, to enlist his aid in securing an extra day of vacation.

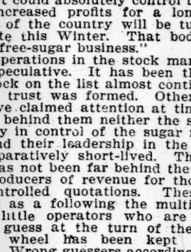
Mayor Sanford listened to the argument presented by young Krekel, who acted as spokesman for the committee, and, after complimenting the pupils upon the able presentation of their case, promised to aid them.

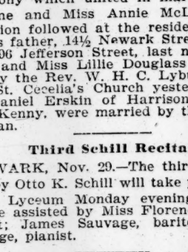
The order to close the schools was issued yesterday, and was a surprise to Principals, teachers, and scholars. The youthful committee has addressed a letter to the Mayor, thanking him for his interest in the matter.

Mass at the Cathedral.

The services in the cathedral yesterday consisted of a low mass that was said by Father Lavelle, the pastor, at 9 o'clock. Father Lavelle also read the Thanksgiving prayer. There was no sermon.

You can't go amiss if you get a package like this





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Coughs and Colds

begin their Crusade against Health with the sudden changes of weather in the Fall. Their constant attacks undermine even the strongest systems. By Spring, Pneumonia and Consumption are *ready to do their worst.*

Almost every person needs more nourishment during cold weather than ordinary food supplies. To cure a Cough or Cold with a specific which merely relieves the local affection is doing nothing to prevent more Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat and other Throat and Lung Complaints, whenever the system is exposed to their attacks.

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surpasses all other remedies for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs and Consumption, for the simple reason that it not only cures but it also fortifies the system against the *causes* of these complaints. Scott's Emulsion creates solid flesh, enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, and gives strength that is *lasting.*

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find more real *nourishment* in Scott's Emulsion than in any other form of food. It gives them flesh, restores a healthy color to their cheeks and overcomes the incessant wasting so common to all children's diseases.

When you buy the bottle with our trade mark on *salmon-colored wrapper* you are buying what the medical world has endorsed for *twenty years.* It is not a secret compound and contains no harmful or worthless drugs.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Amusements	7	Medical	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Miscellaneous	7
Boarders Wanted	7	New Publications	7
Business Notices	5	Patents	7
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Pianos	7
Dancing	7	Proposals	12
Deaths	5	Public Notices	12
Dividends	10	Real Estate at Auction	12
Financial	10	Referees' Notices	12
Furnished Rooms	7	Religious Notices	7
Help Wanted	7	Situations Wanted	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Special Notices	5
Hotels	7	Sporting	2
Instruction	7	Surrogate Notices	11
Lectures	7	Teachers	7
Legal Notices	11	To Let for Business	7
Lost and Found	10	Purposes	12
Marriages	5	Travelers' Guide	11
Meetings and Elections	10	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th Sts—2:00—The Creation.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Gypsy Orchestra. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Kabale and Liebe.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—2:00 and 8:15—Bicycle Races.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Il Trovatore.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
Arrivals from Europe	16	4
At the Hotels	5	3
Commercial	11	3
Financial	10	6
Fires in This City	8	7
Marine Intelligence	12	5
Post Office Notice	11	4
Railroad News	3	4
Real Estate	12	5
Telegraphic Brevities	3	2
The Courts	11	3
Washington Weather Forecast	16	4

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page.
1 Bookkeeper Seely Will Surrender.
Death at a Grade Crossing.
Tossed by Fierce Gales.
Shot by Two Strangers.
A Warehouse Slips Into a Bay.
Kolb Is Still Determined.
Blind Pool Men Still in Jail.
2 College and School Football.
3 The Design of the Sugar Trust.
The Work Before Congress.
Mrs. Thurow's Disappearance.
5 The Mosquito Coast Affair.
Japan Is Not Flexible.
Princess Bismarck's Funeral.
Thanksgiving in Germany.
Peace and Health in Brazil.
Repentance in Debreczin.
Recovering Slowly in Italy.
Fra Diavolo Again in Italy.
In Memory of Oliver P. Morton.
An Aged Lawyer Honored.
Malagasy Replies to France.
6 Fine Sport on Bicycles.
7 The Vote of New-York State.
8 Pennsylvania Beats Harvard.
Feast for the Newsboys.
The Social World.
Diplomas for Trained Nurses.
An Eccentric Old Man Missing.
Mount Ranier or Tacoma.
9 Both "Ins" and "Outs" Had T...
Sweet Singers in Port.
Dedicated "To Humanity."
Stabbed in a Bowery Saloon.
A Recipe for Tammany.
An International Postage Stamp.
Returns Delayed in Brooklyn.
Work of the Life Savers.
10 There Was Food for All.
Immigrants Made Happy.
Special Services in Brooklyn.
Feast of the Boys' Club.
11 Baptist Boys' Parade.
Fireman Foils Train Robbers.
The Battle Not Yet Ended.
Jack Tars' Jolly Time.
12 The Interior Department Report.
Chickens Stolen in Court.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	37	25	3:30 P. M.	53	30
6 A. M.	34	23	6 P. M.	39	28
9 A. M.	36	22	9 P. M.	43	28
12 M.	44	28	12 P. M.	50	26

Average temperature yesterday.....26¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....55⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....36½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow, Warmer, Southeast Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

ORGANIZING THE RESULTS OF VICTORY.

The most conspicuous outward sign of the change wrought at the recent election is the quality and standing of the men who are now concerning themselves about the City Government. The people of the city have become tolerably familiar with the names of the men who after every election in recent years have made the affairs of the city their personal concern. Fifteen years ago it was Mr. John Kelly. Of late Mr. Richard Croker, Mr. Hugh J. Grant, Mr. Bernard F. Martin, Mr. Henry D. Purroy, Mr. John C. Sheehan, and Mr. Patrick Divver have given their days and nights to the study and solution of the municipal problems presented by each new election.

The press reports of the daily meetings and movements and proceedings by which many good citizens are seeking to organize and confirm the results of the recent reform victory now bring before the eye of the newspaper reader a new set of names. First on the list of those who are occupying themselves with the task of reforming the City Government stands the name of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Among his many coadjutors are to be found Mr. Joseph Larocque, Mr. C. C. Beaman, Mr. James C. Carter, Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and Mr. John Claflin. We may add the name of Mayor-elect Strong, and must not omit that of Bishop Henry C. Potter, who delivered a remarkable sermon of thanksgiving in St. Thomas's Church yesterday.

The Bishop tells very eloquently the reason why Dr. Parkhurst and his associates are now considering City Government matters instead of Mr. Croker and his associates. New-York has been delivered out of the hands of the latter into the hands of the former. The Bishop tells why:

"We have lately been delivered from a civic bondage whose infamies, let me tell you, you but half know. A reign of oppression which has spared no class, robbing and enslaving rich and poor alike, creating such a reign of terror that, as I have been told, men of foremost rank and largest fortune who have contributed of their means to the uncovering of the great moral cesspool over which we have all been living, have entreated that their names should be suppressed lest their publication should work their ruin. A reign of terror which has held in its iron grasp the most powerful institutions, and has robbed them equally with the most helpless bootblack and apple vendor at its will—a reign of terror which has even claimed to have the most venerable dignitaries of religion, who have remained silent through all the disclosures of its infamies, chained to its chariot wheels—a reign of terror which has made New-York a stench in the nostrils of the civilized world and citizenship in it a stain and a dishonor to every man who shared it—this, thank God, is at length for the time being, ended."

But a determination of the means by which we may keep the good things we have won is much more important than any historical recital of the causes that led to the great change. Bishop Potter declares that "the safety of our institutions consists not in the vigilance of our official servants, but in our own." That truth is so keenly appreciated that the pessimistic commentators upon the recent upheaval sadly predict that the next Mayoralty election will put Tammany in power again. "The union of all good men" was the defense Cicero invoked against the conspiracy of Catiline. That union will answer for our defense against Tammany. It will be effective if the union can be cemented and preserved. It will fail miserably if the seeds of disunion, already germinating, are allowed to send up their shoots; if unintelligent enthusiasm, ill-regulated zeal, selfish personal interests, and partisan scheming gain sway.

The professional politicians, although they are wretched judges of the potency of a moral force and miss the points altogether in such a struggle as we have recently gone through, are yet in ordinary circumstances an extremely sagacious lot. Sagacity, cool judgment, insight, and foresight are qualities in the highest degree necessary to those who propose to attend to the practical details of providing a reformed Government for the City of New-York.

THE DAIRY HERDS.

A report recently published by the agricultural experiment station connected with the University of Vermont, at Burlington, is an interesting contribution to the history of the movement for the eradication of "consumption" in dairy herds. This experiment station is supported in part by the State. The officer in charge is the university's professor of agricultural chemistry, and the veterinarian is Prof. Rich, who has detected and extirpated the disease in several fine herds outside of Vermont. If our memory serves us, it was Prof. Rich who made the notable examination of the herd at the Pratt farm on Long Island.

A herd of choice cattle is kept at this station in Vermont. The animals were selected with care and had all the advantages of the best treatment. But it now appears that several cows were taken from other herds which were infected. The presence of the disease at the station was discovered in January last. The tuberculin test was applied, and although only two of the cows had seemed to be unhealthy or in poor condition, the test showed that twenty-four were "consumptives." These were killed, and the post-mortem examinations confirmed the indications of the test in every instance. In more than half of the cases the disease had become developed even in the udders.

The report shows that in the past year Prof. Rich has applied the tuberculin test more than 1,000 times. The presence of the disease was indicated in 222 animals, and after these had been killed 220 of them were found to be tuberculous. So far as the cattle of Vermont are concerned, it appears that, if two badly-affected herds be omitted, only 39 "consumptives" were found in 81 herds, which contained 662 animals in all. This was a little less than 6 per cent., but it should not be inferred from the record that this proportion would be maintained throughout the State, for nearly all of the herds in question were those in which the presence of the disease had been suspected. It is noticeable that in 24 per cent. of the infected cows that were killed, the disease had become developed in the udder.

The first inspections in Massachusetts, made in acordance with the recent important decision of the Cattle Commission, show a considerable percentage of tuberculous animals among those brought to the cattle markets in Brighton and Watertown. The tests were applied at those markets for the first time on the 20th inst. In the following three days, out of 101 animals at the Watertown yards 10 were condemned, and 15 were found to be diseased out of 140 examined at the Brighton yards. The majority of these animals had been brought from the Northern New-England States. It will be seen that the number of the diseased was about 10 per cent. Obviously, the carcasses of such animals ought not to be sold for wholesome beef. All cattle received at these yards hereafter will be subjected to such examination.

NOT "BANKRUPTCY AND RUIN."

The American Iron and Steel Association published two or three weeks ago, in its Bulletin, tables showing that "from January, 1890, to the present time there has been a steady decline [of the prices of American i.on] to figures averaging 40 per cent. below those which prevailed at the beginning of this five-year period," and then remarked that "if this decline shall be continued, nothing but bankruptcy and ruin can be the fate of many of our iron and steel manufacturers." We have heretofore pointed out that the association, through the agency of its General Manager, persists in ignoring some of the most influential natural causes of this decline, such as the great reduction of the cost of iron ore.

Current reports of the trade journals do not indicate the impending ruin of the iron and steel manufacturers. On the contrary, they show great activity at the furnaces and in the mills, although there has been a slight further decline of prices since the publication of the association's utterance quoted above. For example, the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg is now only $10.40, which may be compared with $10.30, the price in England. It is shown, moreover, that capitalists are willing to invest large sums in new plants while the prices are at this low level, and that prominent manufacturers are enlarging their mills or increasing the number of their furnaces.

The Iron Age of the 22d inst. remarks that "practically the whole of the furnace capacity in the Central West is fully occupied. The tremendous inroads which Western soft steel and Western rolling-mill products," it continues, "have made into Eastern territory have kept the output keyed up to a high pitch," and it adds that, when the "railroads return to their normal requirements," the Central West (meaning the Pittsburg, Ohio, and Chicago districts, in which the low-priced lake ores are used) will "either be forced to withdraw from the Eastern markets or must develop its capacity greatly." This development seems to be near at hand, and we quote below what The Iron Age says about it:

"There are indications that this is being done. Two new furnaces will be completed at Duquesne by the middle of 1895, out of eight which are to constitute the plant ultimately. A mill in Wheeling has an additional stack nearly ready to blow in. A second Wheeling concern is rebuilding an old furnace, and then it, too, will be independent of the open market. On the other hand, the Lorain steel plant will be ready to start in April, 1895, with a consumption of pig iron of over 1,000 tons per day. The great furnace plant of this concern, for which the plans are now completed, covering four stacks, will not come into play until late next year. Considerable importance is being attached to the entrance of the Ohio Steel Company into the market, with its capacity to convert close to 1,400 tons of pig iron per day."

In the last sentence reference is made, we suppose, to the very large new factory for the manufacture of steel billets or steel rails, at Youngstown, which represents an investment of $1,500,000 and will be in operation next January. In any enumeration of new plants for the consumption of pig iron there should not be omitted the large mill which is to be erected near Buffalo for the manufacture of structural steel beams and columns by a new process, which, it is said, will greatly reduce the cost of producing such shapes. It is proposed that the works shall cover twenty-three acres of ground, and the leading members of the company are well-known manufacturers now doing business in or near Pittsburg.

We also take from the trade reports of The Engineering and Mining Journal of the 24th inst. the following about enlargements of capacity:

"The Noble Iron Works of Pittsburg are erecting two new sheet mills and a stand of cold rolls. The National Foundry and Pipe Works of Scottdale, Penn., expect to more than double their present capacity; the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company at Cleveland, Ohio, expects to more than double its capacity; the Cambridge Iron and Steel Company is enlarging its galvanizing plant so as to double its capacity; the Muncie (Ind.) Iron and Steel Company is about to erect new buildings to enlarge its plant; the Salem Wire Nail Company, Salem, Mass., is making large additions to its plant, partly because of its rapidly-increasing export trade; and many other companies are making improvements and enlarging."

All these producers who are keeping the output of old furnaces "keyed up to a high pitch," or building new furnaces, or setting up new factories, or doubling the capacity of old ones, do not appear to be frightened by the low and declining prices of iron. They are not getting ready for that "bankruptcy and ruin" which the officers of the Iron and Steel Association talk about. They foresee that in the near future consumption will be greatly stimulated by these low prices, and they are not prevented by political partisanship and a narrow economic creed from perceiving the real causes and the meaning and promise of the decline.

GREAT BRITAIN IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The significance of the negotiations that are going on between the State Department at Washington and the British Foreign Office, with reference to Nicaragua, has not yet been made clear, but if they could be made to result in the withdrawal of all British pretensions in Central America it would be a distinct gain for all concerned. It is a tradition that Great Britain never gives up anything she has once acquired, and it would be too much to expect that she would surrender Honduras to its own people, but our Government has long contended that the possession of that country is a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and justifies us in regarding that venerable document as void. If Great Britain will concede that this agreement is no longer of any effect, we may grant that her title to Honduras is incontestable, though it would be more satisfactory if some arrangement could be made for giving up even that foothold in Central America.

There is certainly no rational ground upon which the burlesque protectorate of the Mosquito coast can be kept up. The sovereignty of Nicaragua over that territory is acknowledged by the United States, and it logically follows that we can make no objection to its control of the lives of American citizens are made secure. There is good reason to believe that American and British citizens had quite as much to do with the Mosquito resistance of Nicaraguan authority, and with support of the claim of local autonomy by the squalid remnant of the aborigines, as the Indians themselves. But for the meddling of foreigners at Bluefields, it is not likely that the Mosquito Indians would attempt to resist the control of Nicaragua, and the distinction between the sovereignty of the country and the government of its people and the administration of its local affairs is an impracticable one to maintain.

But what concerns us most in Central America is the Nicaragua Canal enterprise, and while we have never admitted that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was any bar to the exercise of such control over that as we may see fit to assume, with the consent of Nicaragua, it is desirable to have this position conceded by Great Britain if possible. The bill reported in the House at the last session of Congress, providing virtually for the assumption of control over the canal by our Government, will be brought up at the coming session, and it is possible that it may have such support in both houses as will carry it through. There is nothing in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that should deter our Government from taking any action that may be deemed expedient, but if the chronic disagreement with Great Britain regarding the validity and force of that instrument can be settled by amicable negotiation, so much the better. There is really no British interest and no international interest, so far as the canal is concerned, that will not be as securely protected by our control as it could be by any international agreement. At all events, the treaty of 1850 has no application except as an obstruction, and the United States is not likely to enter into any new agreement which would promote European interference in Central America.

CHOLERA IN SOUTH AMERICA.

South America escaped infection from cholera last year owing to the severity of the quarantine regulations at Brazilian and Argentine ports. Indeed, these were so severe that they were equivalent to the exclusion of infected vessels. It may be recalled that two or three steamships from Mediterranean ports, on which several deaths from cholera had occurred during the voyage to Buenos Ayres, were not permitted to land either passengers or freight at that port or any other on the coast, but were compelled to go back to the Mediterranean, and that the mortality on board was appalling before they arrived at the places from which they had come.

The South American authorities were moved to take such measures because of the deplorable experience of South American countries in 1886 and 1887, when, following the admission of cholera at Buenos Ayres in immigrant vessels from Italy, the disease spread throughout the southern part of the continent and for the first time crossed the Andes. The number of the victims of that epidemic was about 40,000. After the disease had died out the several republics united in adopting new sanitary and quarantine regulations.

Since that time there has been no cholera in South America until now, when the States of Rio Janerio and Sao Paulo, in Brazil, are declared to be infected. As the number of deaths thus far has been very small, and the infected districts have been quarantined, there is a probability that an epidemic will be prevented.

CAN WE PROTEST?

There is evident in some quarters a feeling that the United States Government ought to interfere at once in Turkey and that delay in the matter is evidence of lack of sympathy for an oppressed people. Those who hold this opinion apparently forget several things. In the first place, there is as yet no information on which we could frame even a mild protest to the Sublime Porte. Press telegrams, even private letters, however truly they may set forth the facts, are not the proper basis for official action. When Minister Terrell reports to the State Department that the public reports are at least in the main correct, then will be the time for the department to consider what it will do. As yet he has not reported, and with very good reason. The scene of the troubles is a mountainous section of country, a good two weeks' journey from Constantinople by the most rapid traveling possible. The nearest American Consul is more than a week distant. It must be remembered that it is scarcely two weeks since the first reports reached us, probably earlier than they reached Constantinople. There has been no time for the Minister at Constantinople or the Consul at Sivas to secure and forward any such information as could properly be the basis of diplomatic action.

But this difficulty will no doubt be removed before long. The officers sent out by the British Embassy are already near the scene of the reported massacre, and before very long we shall have their statement. Suppose it indorses to the full the reports that have been given, what then can our Government do? Can it send instructions to Minister Terrell to express to the Sultan and his advisers the horror of this country at these acts of barbarity? Were this possible, we might protest against Russia's treatment of political and religious dissenters, exiling them to experiences scarcely less horrible than those of Armenians at the hands of the Kurds. We must not forget, too, that we are bound by treaties. According to those treaties, we have no right to interfere officially in the internal affairs, even of Turkey, except as they affect American citizens.

There is, however, one way in which Americans can act with salutary effect. They can, through the press and on the platform, express their abhorrence of a system of government that permits such a state of things as exists in Eastern Turkey. That their protest already uttered has had effect is witnessed by the reported edict forbidding the entrance of American newspapers into Turkey. Such a step would never be taken did not the Turkish Government feel the power of American public opinion.

The whole civilized world is watching the course of England. To her more than to any other is due the fact that this same territory has not been for nearly twenty years under Russian rule. Whatever else may be said about Russia, massacres and open outrage are not allowed. If England winks at this and covers it over, there will be an outburst of indignation before which she will find it hard to stand. She has it in her power to compel the Turkish Government to keep the peace and protect its subjects.

THE NEXT BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Among the effects of the new Constitution of the State which do not seem to be fully understood is that to be produced upon the Board of Aldermen of this city. The question has been raised whether the term of the President of the board is the same as that of the Mayor. We do not think there is any doubt about this. When that officer was first provided for a few years ago, he was to be elected annually, but the Legislature of 1892 provided for a two years' term for all members of the board. The revised Constitution provides for "all elections of city officers" in November of the odd-numbered years, and extends the terms of office of "all such officers" elected before Jan. 1, 1895, "which under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire." Consequently, the Aldermen elected this year, including the President of the board, who was originally provided for as an "additional member," will hold office until the end of 1897.

One important function of the next Board of Aldermen will be to divide the city into thirty-five Assembly districts under the apportionment made in the revised Constitution, to take effect next year. This will have to be done on the second Tuesday in June, but one of the redeeming features of the apportionment amendment is the restriction put upon the division into districts of counties entitled to more than one member of the Assembly. Each Assembly district must be wholly within a Senate district, and where there is more than one Senate district in a county the same number of Assembly districts must be put in each district, unless an even division is impossible, "in which case one more Assembly district shall be put in the Senate district in such county having the largest or one less Assembly district shall be put in the Senate district having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as the case may require."

The Constitution itself divides the city into twelve Senate districts, whose boundaries are defined, and apportions to it thirty-five members of Assembly. Therefore, the Senate district having the smallest population will have to be divided into two Assembly districts and each of the others into three. These must be as nearly equal "as may be" in the number of inhabitants, and "in as compact form as practicable." No block "inclosed by streets or public ways" can be divided; no district can contain a greater excess of population over an adjoining one in the same Senate district than the population of a block "adjoining such Assembly district," and any block that may be included in either of two districts "shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants," but "regard shall be had" to existing election districts, "so far as may be, instead of blocks." There will be little chance to gerrymander or to get party advantage in the formation of Assembly districts.

The vote controlled by the "A. P. A." at the recent election in Massachusetts is estimated at about 10,000. Just before the close of the campaign this organization issued circulars instructing voters to cut Roger Wolcott, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and cast their votes for S. B. Shapleigh, the Prohibition candidate. Wolcott's vote fell 10,486 below that of Greenhalge, the candidate for Governor on the same ticket, while that of Shapleigh was 10,410 greater than that of the Prohibition candidate for Governor. The total vote in the State was 335,354, of which the "A. P. A." vote, according to this estimate, was about 3 per cent.

Senator Butler of South Carolina seems to be laying the ground for a contest of the anticipated election of Gov. Tillman to the United States Senate in a very peculiar fashion. He claims that the registration law which has been in operation for twelve years past in that State is "unconstitutional, null, and void," because it is "not a reasonable, uniform, and impartial regulation of the elective franchise, but a denial and abridgement of the constitutional right of the citizen to vote, an impediment, hindrance, and obstruction of the exercise of that right," and "utterly subversive of the constitutional provisions in regard to elections by the people." His manner of attacking the statute, under which all elections in the State have been held since 1882, is by an application for an injunction to prevent the payment of the expenses of the election, the purpose being to secure a judicial test of the validity of the law. It is rather queer, as this was a measure of Gen. Butler's own party for a practical restriction of the ignorant negro vote.

CORNELL NEEDS MUCH MORE MONEY

To Make the Work of the University More Effective President Schurman Says They Must Have It.

President Schurman of Cornell University says, in concluding his annual report, which was submitted to the Board of Trustees on the 14th inst.:

"To make the work of the university still more effective and to keep the cost to students low, endowments are greatly needed for several additional professorships, for dormitories or halls of residence, and for fellowships and scholarships in the graduate and undergraduate departments. Fortunately, the number of men and women in this State who are both possessed of ample means and animated by a spirit of philanthropy is large and constantly increasing. Of these benefactors, the great majority desire to bestow their gifts in such a way that the capital shall be prudently invested, the income sacredly devoted to the object designated, and the total result productive of the largest measure of good to mankind. The experience of the English-speaking peoples for many centuries proves that no benefactions so completely attain these ends as endowments for the instruction of youth and the enlargement of knowledge. By its educational work and aims, by its prudent and fruitful management of the funds it has received, by its fidelity to all its trusts, by its services to this Commonwealth and to the Republic, Cornell University commends itself to the consideration of rich and philanthropic citizens, especially in New-York State, who desire to use part of their fortunes for the benefit of their fellow-men."

In his review of the departments of instruction President Schurman calls attention to a number of pressing needs, among which may be mentioned the establishment of a Professorship of Hebrew and a department of astronomy; a lectureship by which the treasures of the splendid Dante collection, presented to the university by Mr. Willard Fiske, may be revealed to scholars; a Chair of Roman Law and General Jurisprudence, in the department of political science; an additional building for the department of chemistry; a hydraulic laboratory for the college of civil engineering, and a department of locomotive engineering.

NUGGETS.

—There is a man in this town who is regarded by many as a reservoir of wisdom. How did he gain the reputation? Simply by listening patiently to any suggestion, developed train of thought, or argument, and finally saying slowly, "I don't quite agree with you." But the cause and the reasonableness of this limited disagreement are always left unknown quantities.—Boston Journal.

—Locomotives have seldom been cheaper than they are now. You can buy a new first-class passenger locomotive for about $10,000, yet, owing to business depression, many families are compelled to go without them.—Boston Transcript.

—"'Pinions," said Uncle Eben, "hez allus gotter be considered f'um de stan' p'int ob de pusson dat 'spresses 'em. Yoh kain't expect de tuh'key ter hab special admiration for er Thanksgivin' bill ob fare."—Washington Star.

—When good digestion waits on appetite, and the dinner is on time, pessimism is never one of the guests.—Kate Field's Washington.

—Man without a mosquito bar is "a slave to a horde of petty tyrants."—Dallas News.

Special Palate Depressers.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is the intention of the Board of Health to have a large number of palate depressers made to be used in cases of contagious disease. The depressers will be manufactured of wood, much after the style of the wooden labels that are put on plants by florists, and as soon as they have once been used, they will be burned. This will be done in order to do away with any danger of disease being conveyed to some other person, through any carelessness on the part of the physician. The depressers will be of soft pine wood, with a smooth finish. It is probable that a good many thousands will be ordered, as it is the intention of the board to have the doctors throughout the city make use of them.

Mary Stuart's Pearls.

Mary Stuart's pearls, captured by the Earl of Morton in 1567, were secretly brought to London and offered for a price to Queen Elizabeth. These pearls had formed part of Catherine's bridal parure. She had given them to her son Francis, and he to his young and beautiful bride. Catherine was anxious to regain her pearls, and the French Ambassador in London moved in the matter, but Elizabeth, who, like her father, was greedy of jewels, bought them for 12,000 crowns, and we may be sure that she kept them.—All the Year Round.

A NEWS ALLIANCE FORMED

The Southern Associated Press Takes a Forward Step.

IS ALLIED WITH THE UNITED PRESS

The Great Southern Organization Will Co-operate with the United Press —The Western Organization Abandoned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Associated Press was held here to-day, with the largest attendance of members since the organization of the association. The question of ratifying the memorandum of agreement between the United Press and the Executive Committee of the Southern Associated Press made in New-York on Monday, Nov. 26, was fully considered, and, after considerable discussion, the agreement was ratified, with only a single dissenting vote.

The members very freely discussed the false statement made by the Associated Press of Chicago, as printed in The Washington Evening Star, of the differences between that association and the Southern Associated Press, and very great indignation was expressed at the gross misrepresentations made in that report. A committee of five was appointed to draft a reply to the statement of the Associated Press, which will be prepared at once and given to the public.

The association adjourned until to-morrow morning, when it will reconvene for the purpose of formulating a plan for conducting an aggressive fight, and extending the service of the Southern Associated Press into the new territory conveyed to it under the new contract with the United Press, covering the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

A full day and night service will be offered to the newspapers in the States added by the contract to the territory of the Southern Associated Press. The Southern organization is now in position to furnish its clients and members with an efficient service covering the United States and foreign countries by reason of its exclusive arrangements and contract relations with the United Press. All of the papers in the South are determined to maintain the integrity of their association, every member having renewed his allegiance to the Southern Associated Press.

This alliance with the United Press adds upward of forty newspapers to the host of papers served by the last-named organization, and deprives the Chicago organization of that number of Southern papers.

The following telegrams were received to-night:

Capt. Evan D. Howell, President Southern Associated Press:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.—Convey my best respects to your colleagues and the assurance of my hearty co-operation in everything that may conduce to the independence and stability of the Southern Associated Press. The rebuke you have administered to the dishonest management of the Associated Press is nothing short of an important public service. CHARLES A. DANA.

Evan P. Howell, President Southern Associated Press:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Southern Associated Press will make no mistake in carrying out the contemplated plan of an alliance with the United Press, with which the undersigned newspapers are affiliated. We are entirely satisfied with the United Press service and with its management, and assure the Southern Associated Press of an unalterable determination to stand by the United Press. We are satisfied that the United Press is both able and determined to maintain itself in the contest with the Western Associated Press, and we are equally determined to support the United Press to the end.

W. M. SINGERLY,
Philadelphia Record.
L. CLARKE DAVIS,
Philadelphia Ledger.
BARCLAY H. WARBURTON,
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Evan P. Howell, President Southern Associated Press:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—I am greatly pleased at the action of your committee in New-York. It is a matter of constant satisfaction to us to be associated with the United Press. They live up manfully to their contracts, and always keep their promises. Every member of our association is enthusiastic in support of present arrangement, and we stand by the ship with entire confidence in the future. W. F. BALKAM,
President Associated Press of the State of New-York.

Members of the Southern Associated Press and representatives of the United Press now in the city are to be dined by the Atlanta Exposition Company.

ENGLISH SYNDICATE'S INVESTMENT

Over Seventy-seven Thousand Acres in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia to Be Sold.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 15.

Judge Barr entered an important decree of sale yesterday in the suit of the Central Trust Company, New-York, against the American Association, Limited, which is the association that was incorporated in England by English capitalists for purchasing and improving real estate in America as an investment, and which, directly and by allied corporations, undertook to build Middlesborough and develop the region around Cumberland Gap. The essential details of the case are brought out in the following synopsis of the decree:

After hearing the argument of counsel, the court held that the material allegations of the complaint were true; that the association secured £630,000, a little less than $3,000,000, of 5 per cent. first mortgage debentures; that about Oct. 30, 1891, the association, as it had a right to do under the law, conveyed to the complainant about 20,000 acres of land in Bell County, Ky., about 55,877 acres in Claiborne and Campbell Counties, Tenn., and about 1,203 acres in Lee County, Va.

The conditions of the conveyance are recited to show that the association failed to comply with the terms by defaulting in interest that became due. The first default of interest was on Aug. 1, 1893, to the amount of £4,950. The interest on the principal—£600,000—up to date of decree is £94,630.41, making the total indebtedness for principal and interest $3,564,760.00 in American money.

According to the decree rendered the association is to pay the principal and interest within thirty days. In case of failure to do this the mortgage deed is to be foreclosed and the property sold at public auction at a time to be advertised by the Special Master, James H. Bartlett of Middlesborough, Ky.

No definite time is fixed for the sale, and the dates will be advertised according to law in case payment is not made within thirty days. A minimum price is fixed on the several pieces of real estate, and the court reserves the right to reject bids. Provisions are made for the application of purchase money in the event that a sale is consummated.

This may be the last of the Middlesborough boom, though there is a report that the English syndicate will bid on the property and seek to make good the large amount of money already sunk in the heavy enterprise. The tracts of land in the three States embrace coal fields and iron mines. A large sum has been expended at Middlesborough in equipping iron and steel manufacturing plants. Prospects were bright until the Barings failure in 1890, when the association began to find itself pinched for money to carry on its big enterprises. It made a brave struggle to pull through, but the general depression and the extravagance of its earlier outlay handicapped it too heavily. The investors have not despaired of ultimate success.

Income from Bonds Liable to Tax.

Washington Telegram to The Philadelphia Ledger.

The income tax bill makes no exception touching the source from which income is derived. Persons who derive income in excess of $4,000 per annum from United States bonds are required to pay 2 per cent. on such excess. In this particular owners of Government bonds have no advantage or privilege over owners of any other class of interest-bearing bonds and securities.

MOSQUITO COAST AFFAIR

Great Britain Wishes to Reopen Discussion of a Year Ago.

CONDITION OF NICARAGUAN CANAL

New Government Established at Bluefields Is Far Superior to the One Which Chief Clarence Headed.

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The present condition of the Nicaraguan affair appears to be this:

The United States distinctly refuses to reopen the Mosquito question at the point where negotiations were proceeding a year ago, when the only law in the disputed territory emanated from Chief Clarence and the filibustering supporters he had gathered around him. The reopening of the question at this point appears to be what Great Britain desires.

It is held by the United States that the new Government established by Nicaragua at Bluefields is admittedly a vast improvement upon the irresponsible rule of an ignorant half-breed, and that Great Britain, in common with the United States and other countries, in the interest of commerce, should now be willing to hold an organized Government to account for the maintenance of order and for the protection of foreign interests in that sparsely-settled country.

While, to some extent the negotiations, which England herself invited under pressure looking to the abrogation of the treaty of Managua, involve the thrashing over of much old straw, the indisputable facts remain that Great Britain has known and tacitly agreed to the new order of control which has existed at Bluefields for several months; that Great Britain has been fully aware of the approval extended by the United States to the Nicaraguan assumption of responsibility for the preservation of law and order there, and that Great Britain has refrained, until goaded by the expulsion of ex-Consul Hatch, from rehabilitating the claims of an ancient tribe of Indians, whose present members consist of Jamaica negroes, half-breeds, and law-resisting whites of various nationalities.

Under these circumstances the United States could hardly do otherwise than firmly resist an attempt to return to the old order of things. For forty years not the slightest progress has resulted from the continuous and exasperating negotiations growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with its voluminous correspondence, until Nicaragua secured complete and final control over the Mosquito territory last August. The valuable time consumed by the great statesmen of this country and of England in the exchange of ideas resulted in affecting the convictions of neither in the slightest degree, and with the recollection of this hopeless discussion of a question forced upon the present Administration, it is regarded as certain that the United States will not be induced to again throw open to profitless discussion the principles of the Monroe doctrine, which are now held to be firmly established beyond any possible friendly contention by a foreign power.

Notwithstanding the natural desire of naval authorities to disclaim any menace to a friendly country in the announced intention to maintain unusually large fleets on both coasts of Central America this Winter, it is not denied that the ships are held in readiness to proceed under telegraphic orders, nor is it regarded as probable that the fleets, while cruising near Nicaragua, Panama, or Venezuela, will even passively encourage any disrespect for the American flag in these waters.

The actual condition of the Nicaragua Canal project, which, in a subdued and quiet way, seems a figure in the present imbroglio to an important extent, is this:

At the last session of Congress a bill was unanimously reported from the House Committee on Commerce providing for a United States Governmental construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal. The bill authorized an issue of bonds amounting to $70,000,000 by the Government for a term of thirty years, to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum. It was proposed to pay to the incorporators of the Maritime Company, of which Commodore Vanderbilt of New-York was President, $3,500,000 of stock in the said company for the charter obtained by them from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and also to reimburse them in stock for the sums expended by them in the preliminary work of building the canal. The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica were also to receive in stock the amount guaranteed to them by the Maritime Company, while the remainder would be held by the United States Government.

The management of the canal was delegated to a board of eleven Directors, eight representing the United States and the other three the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the Maritime Canal Company respectively. The bill was prepared by a sub-committee of the House committee, and a strong report in favor of it was made by it to the full committee.

The sentiment of the House seemed favorable to the measure, but Speaker Crisp objected to it and the measure was not called up.

It is understood that strong pressure will be brought upon him to make it a special order between now and the holiday recess, or, at all events, to set aside several days for the consideration of business from the Commerce Committee, which will enable the Chairman, Mr. Wise of Virginia, to call up the measure. Representative Bellamy Storer of Ohio, who has been a champion of the bill, said this morning that the Republicans were generally favorable to the proposition, and that in the next House, which meets in December, the bill would pass by a peradventure. Its passage by the House would be followed, it is believed, by similar action on the part of the Senate, inasmuch as its advocates in that body include the leading men of both parties.

President Cleveland, in his first message to the present Congress, after speaking of the two revolutions which had recently taken place in Nicaragua and noting with approval the fact that the large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested, added the following: "The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the Government of Nicaragua. The United States is especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interest of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of a question."

BRITISH CONSUL PROMOTION.

Mr. Bingham Refused to Accept a New Exequatur from Managua.

By The United Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 22.—Mr. Herbert F. Bingham, late British Consul at Greytown, Nicaragua, has been promoted. The facts relating to his case are briefly as follows:

At the beginning of the Bluefields incident the American and British Consuls on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua were deprived of their exequaturs. This action was taken by the Zelaya Government at Managua, the capital of the republic. After a diplomatic contest they were tendered to the Consuls. Mr. Herbert F. Bingham refused to accept his unless an apology was tendered. None was offered. He declined to accept a new exequatur. His action has met with the warmest approval of his Government. Recently he received a new and important Consular position in Costa Rica. It is reported here that he will be made Consular General for Great Britain, with residence in the Athens of Central America—Guatemala. The significance of England's action needs no explanation. Mr. Bingham has been in Central America for nearly twenty years, constantly representing important British interests. His wife, an American, is well and favorably known on the east coast.

Mr. Edwin D. Hatch, late British Consul at Bluefields, for nearly a quarter of a century has been one of the leading merchants on the Atlantic side of Nicaragua—first at Greytown, then at Bluefields. He has individually £60,000, or $300,000, in his Nicaraguan business. He was agent for English firms. Owing to his high social and commercial standing, he was appointed British Consul at Bluefields.

The rumor is renewed that Great Britain will demand $7,000,000 for the present trouble, and insist on an adjustment of all pending issues.

The Mosquito case rests on its own merits under the Nicaraguan treaty of 1869.

A brief retrospect may be deemed in order. The nations of Europe have had many disputes with the Spanish-American republics about the abuse of their subjects and violations of international law.

Germany sent a man-of-war to Corrinto, a Pacific port of Nicaragua, some years ago, and landed a body of marines. Great was the excitement There the Germans staid, holding Corrinto and controlling her harbor, pending an apology, which was soon forthcoming. Nicaragua saluted the German flag, made an ample apology for the insult tendered Germany, and paid a cash indemnity. Since then Germans have not been troubled.

Another case was the McGee one, in Guatemala. Mr. McGee, her British Majesty's Consul, was grossly insulted by a drunken Alcalde, or Mayor, of a small Guatemalan city. He was arrested without cause. Great Britain carefully investigated the matter, and then demanded an apology. It was not tendered. Later, several British men-of-war entered the harbor of San José de Guatemala, landed men, and took possession of the town. Three officers proceeded to the capital, seventy miles inland, and demanded an apology of the President of Guatemala, Rufino Barrios; £20,000 likewise was demanded. The apology was made, the indemnity paid, Guatemala saluted the British flag when the bluejackets were re-embarked, and that incident came to an end.

Later, Guatemala had an almost similar question with France. A French priest had been arrested without cause. Guatemala had to pay an indemnity and to apologize.

BEGINNING OF THE DISCORD.

Official Admission of the Responsibility for Bluefields.

Correspondence of the United Press from Managua, Nicaragua, calls attention to the fact that The Gaceta Official, or Official Gazette, of Nicaragua, published, as far back as Aug. 25, an official statement containing admissions of great importance—which seems, however, to have escaped general attention in the United States—touching the responsibility for the events which led to the present serious imbroglio concerning the Mosquito territory. The following is a translation of the more important points in the statement:

MOSQUITO RESERVE DOCUMENTS.

"San Juan del Norte, (Graytown,) "July 23, 1894.

"Mr. Governor and Intendant of the Port, Present:

"In compliance with your letter of the 10th inst., I proceed to the City of Bluefields as your Commissioner and representative, with a view of ascertaining the motives that led to the uprising of the negroes; also to notify them that the supreme government of Nicaragua, if they fail to lay down their arms.

"The discontent began to foment the day that Gen. Carlos A. Lacayo left Bluefields. It assumed greater proportions under the new order of things, or those dictated by Gen. Rigoberto Cabezas and his deputies.

"Day by day the situation grew worse under the new reforms initiated by Gen. Cabezas, and it was intensified on the 4th by the resignation of Mr. Dionisio H. Thomas, President of the Provisional Council. His resignation was followed by that of two of its members.

"Treasurer Smith, upon resigning, was replaced by the appointment of M. Aubert, who proposed to affect various reforms in the Treasurer's department. His immoderate zeal and rudeness resulted in hatred and distrust. The people were in an excited condition; distrust was general. The masses wished to end his dictatorship, as contrary to the rules and instructions established by the Nicaraguan Minister, Señor Don Dr. José Ladriz.

"This state of affairs lasted until the 30th of June, when fifteen policemen presented themselves at the Treasury to receive their salaries, due for the month of June. They were told by Treasurer Aubert to return to-morrow.

"The policemen called daily for their salaries, but were informed that there was no money, and that the expense was not in keeping with the budget. On the 4th of July money was sent from Rama. They saw it received, and called for their pay. The 4th was a holiday. They called on the 5th, when they declined to retire until paid. Trouble resulted, ending in a fight between negroes and the guard. Two negroes were wounded. After the fight the police were paid."

Then follows a recital of the initiation of active hostilities, alleged to be due to Treasurer Aubert's autocratic and unjust methods. Gen. Cabezas appealed to the Captain of the United States cruiser Marblehead. The following day he landed marines.

Then follows a long recital of the tearing down of flags and of a night of riot and tumult.

"On the morning of the 6th of July the streets were filled with excited crowds, some gambling, some drinking—the city being in the hands of a negro mob.

"It seems that, owing to the intervention of some natives of Jamaican origin, a meeting was held, and they desisted, on the proclaiming of the Mosquito chief as the lawful ruler of the reserve. He accepted, and re-entered into possession at noon on that day, hoisting the Mosquito flag, with its emblem acknowledging the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

"The Chief of the Mosquitoes published his proclamation as follows:

"I, Henry Robert Clarence, as Chief of the Mosquito Reserve, have resumed my rightful authority and power, and command all citizens to comply with and obey my laws and orders, and those of my employes.

HENRY ROBERT CLARENCE,
Chief of the Mosquito Reserve.

"On that day, the 6th, he notified Gen. Cabezas to yield.

"When the chief of the Indians took possession of the reserve and published his proclamation, about 200 men presented themselves, offering their services—negroes and whites—the latter being Americans. They were organized, and became a police force, to maintain order and personal safety for all."

Then follows a long description of an engagement at Bluefields Bluff, where the Americans and negroes captured the Nicaraguan post, men and guns. Two Nicaraguans were killed. None of the attacking party was hurt.

"On the day of the 7th (July) many interviews took place between Gen. Cabezas, the Captain of the Marblehead, and the Council of the Mosquito Reserve, the Captain of the Marblehead appearing as mediator between the parties.

"A little later the Captain of the Marblehead received a letter from Gen. Cabezas submitting the terms under which he and his men would leave the Reserve. Likewise his willingness to return the archives of the Mosquito Government.

"The stipulated conditions were as follows:

"1. A guarantee that his life would be spared, as well as the lives of his officers and soldiers. They to be transported by steamer to Rama (sixty miles up the Bluefields River) without risk.

"2. The delivery of the Nicaragua soldiers held as prisoners.

"3. That the arms and Krupp guns were to be delivered to a third (neutral) party.

"The Captain of the Marblehead accepted the position of third or neutral party, when all the arms and ammunition were placed on his ship. The other terms were accepted by the negroes, when Gen. Cabezas and his following left for Rama. Ere leaving he issued an order to his employes to leave all places on the coast.

"Capt. Charles O'Neil of the Marblehead promised to assist in maintaining order, and the Mosquito Chief undertook to maintain a force necessary to guarantee order and personal safety."

A long account follows, leading to the return of the Nicaraguans and the forcible importation of Americans and British, as already published in this country.

DENIAL OF STATE DEPARTMENT.

Nicaragua Reports Excite Only Curiosity Among Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Some one has been at work here in Washington for several days stirring up the public with alarming information about diplomatic and military undertakings in Nicaragua, and, as the information has plainly come from one acquainted with the nature of the Nicaraguan situation, the reports have been plausible enough to impress their readers with the presumption of their accuracy.

In one quarter the reports are attributed to Nicaraguans, but, as it is difficult to find any reason for Nicaragua to stir up reports of new trouble between the United States and Great Britain when there is no real ground for serious contention, the suggestion may do injustice to Nicaraguans or their friends.

The State Department finds little change in the situation since the understanding was reached under which the Nicaraguans were permitted to establish a Government in place of the former so-called Government of Clarence, which disappeared from the Mosquito country when the dissolute chief took passage for Kingston.

Nicaragua may be found to be quite free from blame in its course since the abandonment of the Mosquito coast by the Indian rulers. The new Government seized and imprisoned a number of persons, Americans as well as British, and in a very summary manner. This irritated both nations, and was a cause of embarrassment to the negotiations. It seemed like a proceeding by persons unmindful of the probable effects of the business, and the wonder has been that the treatment of Consul Hatch was not more promptly resented by Great Britain. Good authorities say that Great Britain has been extremely patient toward the Nicaraguans, and that it would not have been at all surprising if months ago there had been a demonstration at Bluefields to exact from Nicaragua some sort of reparation for the summary treatment of the representative of Great Britain.

There is good reason to believe that Ambassador Bayard has been informed by the State Department that it has an opinion as to the origin of the sensational reports that have been published here, and that he has been advised to notify the British Government that they have not made any serious impression upon the United State authorities.

The Navy Department has openly denied that preparations have been made for the service of our vessels that had anything to do with the disturbing reports sent out immediately after the departure from Kingston of the New-York for Bluefields. Mr. McAdoo has also said that the Marblehead is under orders for Hampton Roads, and not for Bluefields, and that there is no intention of changing her orders. The reports about the purpose of sending a fleet to the South have no other foundation, probably, than the declared intention of the department to send as many of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron as can be collected to the West Indies for fleet practice and cruising during the Winter, leaving the destination and minor movements of the fleet to be determined largely by the judgment of the Admiral in command.

If there should be shown by Great Britain a disposition to reopen the negotiations with Nicaragua about the Mosquito country, the representatives of the United States and Great Britain would at once be confronted with the discussion of the last correspondence. It was the understanding on both sides that what Great Britain had undertaken to do was not to insist that the Mosquito people should be held in place in their country, but that they should be sustained if they maintained a government, which, it was plain that they had not done, and were not likely to do.

Great Britain saw that such business interests as she had in the country could not be permanently secure under the Indian Government, and there was reason to believe that the Nicaraguans would maintain a better government. The foolish and harmful conduct of some military officers, who were evidently not acquainted with the difficulties of the diplomatic situation, has proved to be a cause of irritation, and it is not at all improbable that Great Britain will make some demand upon Nicaragua which will impress that country with the unadvisability of subjecting British Consuls to summary arrest.

TO RID THE HOUSE OF SMALL PESTS

State Entomologist Fernald of Massachusetts Tells Housekeepers How They May by Patient Work Be Exterminated.

From The Boston Transcript.

Those notorious household pests, buffalo beetles, moths, and ants, have furnished material for a report by State Entomologist C. H. Fernald, which will soon be made public. The following is an abstract from the report, which will be of great interest to all housekeepers:

"I have tried many methods for the destruction of the buffalo beetle, and find no more successful way of keeping a house free from them than by a very careful watch for the beetles on the windows in February and March, a frequent inspection of all woolen clothing not in constant use, a daily examination of pieces of red carpeting on the floors which are liable to be infested, and carefully excluding the beetles from flowers brought into the house. It is desirable, before putting down a carpet, to saturate the cracks with benzine and cover the floor carefully with carpet paper, or even with newspapers, in such a way that the larvae cannot find access to the carpet from beneath.

"The beetles usually lay their eggs and the larvae attacks the carpets under their exposed edges, and these parts may be protected by varnishing over the edges and a few inches of the under sides with a solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol in the proportion of sixty grains to one pint. The alcohol quickly evaporates, leaving the corrosive sublimate over all the fibers of the carpet where the application has been made. It must be remembered that corrosive sublimate is a poison, and cannot be safely used where children play upon the carpet.

"The larva of the pitchy carpet beetle is often found feeding on carpets in the same manner as the buffalo carpet beetle, and sometimes associated with it. There is but one generation in a year, and that only by those which I have bred, for larvae found in June did not transform to perfect beetles until the following May. The remedies for this pest are the same as for the buffalo beetle.

"It is desirable, where rugs are used instead of carpets, to take them up and shake them out of doors frequently during the Spring and Summer. If carpets are used, and they become infested, it is well to lay wet cloths along the edges, and use a hot flatiron on them. If this is properly done, the hot steam will be driven through the carpets, killing not only moth, but also any carpet beetles that may be feeding beneath.

"All garments liable to be attacked by carpet beetles or clothes moths, if not to be used during the Summer, should be thoroughly shaken and then packed away in tight paper bags, or in pasteboard boxes, with a strip of paper pasted around the edge of the cover, so as to leave no crack.

"Small red ants often infest dwelling houses and become an intolerable nuisance. The important thing is to find their nests, for it is then a comparatively easy matter to destroy the whole colony. It may be that the removal of a board where they come into a room will expose their headquarters, when a little kerosene poured over it will destroy all the inmates. If they come from some ant hill outside of the house, they can be destroyed by making holes a foot apart in the hill and pouring a tablespoonful of bisulphide of carbon into each and stamping down. The bisulphide of carbon quickly evaporates, and, permeating the ground, destroys all in the colony."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-President Zaldivar of Salvador is at the Victoria.

—John B. Riley, United States Consul at Ottawa, is at the Gilsey.

—Congressman William A. Stone of Pennsylvania is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Victor Maurel of Paris and Mme. Emma Eames-Story are at the St. James.

—Justice John R. Putnam of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Marlborough.

—The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, and Benjamin Constant of Paris are at the Waldorf.

Peabody Hall.

From The Boston Herald.

The Trustees of Phillips Executor Academy are contemplating the erection of a new dormitory at Exeter, N. H., to be called Peabody Hall, and, by circulars, have invited architects to submit competitive plans for a brick building of four stories, to cost from $30,000 to $50,000, and to accommodate not less than thirty boys and the instructor in charge. The building is to be named for the late Dr. Andrew P. Peabody of Harvard University, who was long identified with the academy management as President of the Board of Trustees.

To Hear the Fellows Testimony.

From The Kingston Leader, (Dem.)

Gov. Flower has made an admirable selection in appointing the Hon. John J. Linson of this city to hear the testimony against District Attorney Fellows of New-York, and to report it to the Executive with his conclusions. Mr. Linson will give the matter a most careful and thorough investigation, and his report will be one upon which every one may rely with the utmost confidence.

His Mission.

From The Lawrence (Kan.) Gazette

A Lawrence young man who graduated from the law school and then studied for the ministry has gone into the undertaking business and is making money.

JAPAN IS NOT FLEXIBLE

Count Ito Refuses an Audience to Commissioner Dietring.

YAMAGATA HAS SEIZED LIAO-YANG

Viceroy Li Hung Chang Inspects the Ports of Taku—China Opens New Ports to Trade and Gets Aid.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that Commissioner Dietring and his suite sailed for Tien-Tsin to-day. Count Ito, the Japanese Prime Minister, declined to receive the Commissioner, stating that he would only receive an envoy who had been directly appointed by the Chinese Government at Pekin, and would hold no communication with the Viceroy's messenger.

A dispatch to the Central News says that the Japanese Army, under Field Marshal Yamagata, has passed through the Mo-Tien passes, and is believed to have taken possession of the City of Liao-Yang, forty miles from Moukden.

A dispatch to the Central News from Tien-Tsin says that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has postponed his trip to Pao-Ting-Foo, and has gone to Taku to inspect the forts there.

The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio telegraphs as follows:

"Details of the fall of Port Arthur are now beginning to arrive. The number of Chinese killed in the engagement was about 2,000, most of whom were slain during the cannonading of the place on Nov. 20. The statements that there was a further excessive slaughter of Chinese, although it would have been excusable in consequence of mutilation and torture of Japanese soldiers, are absolutely denied by the Japanese officers in command. During the attack upon Port Arthur a large force of Chinese from Foo-Chow and beyond Kinchow attacked the latter place, but the Japanese garrison repulsed them after severe fighting, with a heavy loss to the Chinese. The Japanese loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded, including several officers."

The Daily News will reproach Japan again to-morrow for continuing the war, saying: "There is no clear, open, avowed issue between the Chinese and the power which revels in the luxury of hitting them when they are down. No war within our recollection has been continued on such terms."

The Standard to-morrow will say: "China must take her misfortune seriously. She cannot afford to palter with a triumphant enemy. If the United States succeeds in the praiseworthy efforts toward negotiation of peace, it will deserve the thanks of humanity. We advise Japan to stay her hand. She can retire from the contest with unstained laureis, and with the maximum amount of advantage that external forces will permit her to reap. The idea of a gigantic fine outside of the war indemnity is a mere infatuation."

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29.—It is announced that, as a sop to the foreign residents in China, Nankin and one of the ports of the Island of Hainan will be opened to trade.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The Novoe Vremya to-day says the irreconcilable position assumed by Japan renders it incumbent upon the European powers to demand from her an explanation.

THANKSGIVING IN GERMANY.

Mr. Theodore Runyon Presides Over the Annual American Feast.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The annual Thanksgiving banquet of the American colony in Berlin was held in the Hotel Kaiserhof this evening. The guests, about 250 in number, including many Americans well known at home and abroad, were seated at 6:30 P. M. United States Ambassador Theodore Runyon presided, and in the course of the evening made two brief speeches. In the first speech Mr. Runyon said:

"We are separated by a vast expanse of sea and land from the country we are proud to claim as ours, but we are just as proud of our birthright and as thankful for national and individual blessings as if we were on the shores of our beloved America, [Cheers.] We are thankful that, although far away from that bright land of ours, we live in so pleasant a place as historic Germany, eminent in its splendid literature, its advanced art and science, and its military renown. Although we are remote from our kindred, we are yet among those whom we are happy to call our friends, and who treat us with the kindness which is characteristic of the German people. Whatever may be the cause of our coming here, business, pleasure or instruction, we always get a hearty German welcome. We are glad at all times to acknowledge these obligations, and it gives us special pleasure to do so each year upon Thanksgiving Day. Therefore, I propose to you the health of His Majesty William II., Emperor of Germany."

In a later speech Mr. Runyon said:

"We are gathered here this evening, remote from our fellow-citizens, to rejoice with them in our country unequaled material progress, to rejoice with them in its vast territory, in its ever-varied soil and climate, in its fearless enterprise, in its spreading education, and in its civil and religious liberty, which are the priceless heritage of America. Our popular government is a government of a powerful and responsible Executive chosen by the people. During the term of office this Executive distinctly represents the majesty of the people and the principles of constitutional liberty upon which the Government is founded. We are always ready to honor the eminent citizen who is at the head of our Government, especially upon occasions like the present. We meet no-night as citizens of a great Republic without regard to differences of politics. From the high patriotic plane of national glory and welfare I now propose to you the health of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States." [Great cheering.]

Mr. Runyon's proposal to send a Thanksgiving message to President Cleveland was received with much cheering, and the following dispatch was cabled to the White House:

"Two hundred and fifty Americans at the Thanksgiving dinner in Berlin send patriotic greetings."

Consul General Charles de Kay made a forcible speech. "Americans have reason to be thankful," he said, "that a rebuke has been administered recently to those cordid politicians who put their own pockets before the welfare of the country. They should rejoice also in Mr. Cleveland's praiseworthy record of wisdom, propriety, and self-sacrifice."

The Consul General toasted the City of Berlin, Germany, and the German voters who aided the reformers in New-York. A dance followed the dinner. All the arrangements were perefct, and the dinner and the dance were as enjoyable as ever.

MALAGASSY REPLY TO FRANCE.

Claims Admitted and a Proposition that Others Shall Be Adjudicated.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Malagassy Government, in its reply to the French ultimatum, agrees that the French Resident in the island shall become the mediary between Madagascar and the powers, and also agrees that France shall effect such public works in the island as the Malagassy authorities shall deem necessary. The reply also proposes that the Hova-French dispute shall be tried by a mixed court, and that the boundaries of the French territory around Diego Suarez shall be definitely settled. The Government retains to itself the right to import arms and munitions of war.

PEACE AND HEALTH IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro Has Been Entirely Exempt from the Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—An inquiry at the Brazilian Legation here regarding the statement published this morning that Asiatic cholera and riots had broken out simultaneously in Rio de Janeiro followed by the paralyzation of trade, elicited the following statement from Senhor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister:

"I read the article referred to, and, while I place no credence at all in the reported riots, the breaking out of cholera is quite possible, and I cabled this morning to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The reply which I have just received, and which, by the way, is the quickest exchange of cablegrams between here and Rio de Janeiro that I have heard of, was as follows:

"'Two days ago a disease of epidemic character, accompanied by diarrhea, cholera [illegible] appeares along the [illegible] Railroad, between the stations of Cachoeira and Entrerios, (on the high lands of the States of Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo,) but the disease is now declining. The City of Rio de Janeiro has been entirely exempt from it. Traffic on the Central Railroad is suspended until the means employed for isolation of patients, disinfection of localities, and stamping out of the disease shall prove effective. The population of the Federal Capital is tranquil and has confidence in the measures taken by the health authorities, and trade has not been disturbed.'"

PRINCESS BISMARCK'S FUNERAL.

Dr. Schweninger May Not Quit the ex-Chancellor at Present.

VARZIN, Nov. 29.—The funeral of Princess Bismarck will take place at 12:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. A garden house in the castle park is being fitted up as a vault for the reception of the body, but the Princess's remains will be deposited here only temporarily. Upon the ex-Chancellor's death, they will be removed and interred by his side.

None but members of the family is to be allowed to attend the services on Friday. Prince Bismarck being unable to bear the strain of condolences.

Dr. Schweninger has telegraphed to his assistants to make arrangements for his prolonged absence from the city. He cannot quit Prince Bismarck in the latter's present condition.

Messages of sympathy for the Prince have been received by cable telegraph from New-York, Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago.

Pastor Schumann to-day conducted services in the castle.

The ex-Empress Frederick sent a beautiful wreath, which was placed upon the coffin.

In the Berlin University, Prof. Agidi delivered a eulogy.

After the service the coffin was carried by six foresters and six stewards to the pavilion. The Prince followed, leaning on Countess von Rantzau's arm, but stepping firmly without noteworthy sign of feebleness. The other members of the family, the Princess's companion, the Countess Eickstedt, and Dr. Schweninger, and the household walked behind. Beside these the only witnesses were the foresters, the workmen on the place, and a few residents of Varzia. All the old Chancellor's friends and neighbors gave every possible proof of their sympathy and respect. As the date of the funeral has not been announced generally, the only wreath from a royal person is that sent by the Empress Frederick. Others will be received to-morrow, and will be placed in the pavilion with the body. The Prince passed a sleepless night, and rose early and walked in the garden.

The Prussian Ministry sent this dispatch to Prince Bismarck:

"The Ministry of State send this expression of their most heartfelt sympathy with one whom they revere deeply as the President of their council for many years, on the occasion of the death of the truly beloved comoanion of his long life."

Bismarck replied with an expression of his deepest thanks.

RECOVERING SLOWLY IN ITALY.

Payment of Taxes Suspended in Two of the Damaged Provinces.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Inhabitants of the districts shaken by the recent earthquakes are recovering slowly from their panic. In Calabria and Northern Sicily temporary barracks are building for the homeless. The public officials transact business in sheds and light, temporary houses, which could not be shaken to pieces by any ordinary shocks. By royal decree, the payment of taxes was suspended to-day in the Provinces of Reggio and Catanzaro.

At the American Thanksgiving service to-day 5900f. were collected for the sufferers, and this afternoon the money was handed by the Rev. Mr. Nevin to Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FRA DIAVOLO AGAIN IN ITALY.

Officer, Priest, Judge, Policemen, and Land Owners Implicated.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Thirty-six arrests have been made in Tortoli, Sardinia, in consequence of the recent raid by brigands on the town. Among the prisoners are several policemen, an ex-officer of the army, a priest, a judge, and two land owners. All are suspected of complicity with the brigands.

REPENTANCE IN DEBRECZIN.

Expressions of Regret for Kossuth Ovation and of Loyalty.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 29.—The Municipal Council of Debreczin, where Francis Kossuth's reception was made an excuse for a disloyal demonstration, have passed a resolution deploring the whole affair, and declaring their full loyalty to the King.

German Feeling About England.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Hamburger Nachrichten says, in a leader on the Koelnische Zeitung's attacks upon England:

"We only hope that these expressions reflect official opinions. Had such opinions prevailed at the time of the Zanzibar treaty, the encroachments and chicanery practiced by England toward Germany would never have occurred. We do not attach any importance to England's courting Russian favor. The contrasts between their respective interests are too great for a mutual understanding. English statesmen always understand how to flatter those from whom they hope to receive benefit. English assurances are nowhere better appreciated for what they are worth than in Russia."

Death of a Stewart Claimant.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 29.—The body of J. T. Stewart, a farmer of Dumfrieshire, was this morning found in a quarry a short distance from his residence. It is believed that while on his way home during the night Stewart missed his way and fell over the edge of the quarry, and was instantly killed, or so seriously injured as to prevent his attracting the attention of any passerby. The dead man was a claimant to the estate of the late A. T. Stewart, the millionaire merchant of New-York, and a suit instituted by him in prosecution of his claim is still pending.

Death of Cardinal Diaz Tunon.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—Cardinal Zeferino Gonzalez y Diaz Tunon died in Seville today at the age of sixty-three. He was created Cardinal ten years ago.

He was born in Spain at Vittorio, in the Diocese of Oviedo, Jan. 28, 1831. He was a priest of the Order of Frères Prêcheurs and became Archbishop of Seville. Leo XIII. nominated him a Cardinal Nov. 10, 1884. He published several books, among which is a popular manual of philosophy.

Insurrection in Waziristan.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.—In consequence of the serious news from Waziristan, another large force from various regiments has been ordered to Dera Ismail, and others have been warned to be in readiness. Dispatches state that the Waziris are pouring into Baddar Shakar to join Chieftain Powladah, who is rousing the country against the British.

Carlyle's House to be Bought.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Ambassador Bayard has joined a committee formed to purchase Thomas Carlyle's house, in Chelsea. Among the other members are Lords Ripon and Rosebery, Prof. Huxley, and Archdeacon Farrar.

Berlin and Vienna Telephone.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—A number of journalists of Berlin and Vienna to-day made a trial of the telephone between the two cities, and a conversation was successfully maintained. The line will be formally opened for use on Dec. 1.

Thanksgiving Service in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 29.—A Thanksgiving service was held in the American Church this morning. Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador, his family, and most members of the American colony, were present.

Reporting Derelict Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Admiralty and Board of Trade Committee recommend the better reporting of derelicts, as to their character and location, and the periodical publication of such reports.

First Baron of Swansea Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Henry Hussey Vivian, first Baron of Swansea, died this morning, aged seventy-three years.

[illegible] Anti-Socialist Bill Approved.

IN MEMORY OF OLIVER P. MORTON

INDIANA AGAIN CELEBRATES HER GREAT WAR GOVERNOR.

Seventeenth Anniversary of His Death Commemorated in Indianapolis—Address by ex-Secretary Foster.

The seventeenth anniversary of the death of Gov. Oliver P. Morton was commemorated in Indianapolis on Sunday, Nov. 4, the chief address being delivered by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who had an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Morton during the war and until his death. He said:

"Morton was our ideal Indianian because he labored more assiduously and more successfully for its reputation and honor, and for its permanent good, than any other man. When he first became its Chief Magistrate candor compels us to acknowledge that the reputation of our State was not high at home or abroad. At that time the Mexican war was fresh in the memory of the people and we were smarting under the damaging but unjust aspersions which were cast upon our State soldiers in one of the most heroic battles of that war. The Nation, in a period not then remote, had passed through a financial crisis and a succeeding business depression which had brought disastrous results to Indiana in paralyzing its great schemes of public improvements and in demoralizing its public credit, out of which had come a settlement of the State which was regarded abroad as a forced and dishonest adjustment. The name of Hoosier was too often regarded as a synonym for rusticity, if nothing more discreditable. But, worse than all else, soon after Morton entered upon the duties of Governor, when the great rebellion broke upon the country, and he most needed the hearty support of every citizen, he found the State honeycombed with disloyalty and treasonable conspiracies.

"What a change was wrought during his term of service as Governor, and how proudly and conspicuously he bore his part during those momentous years! The prompt response which our people made to every succeeding call of President Lincoln for troops, the untiring and amazing energy which Morton put forth to hurry them forward to the front, the anxious care with which he looked after their needs in the field, the provision which he caused to be made for their families at home, their darling and heroism on almost every battlefield of the war—all these have been often detailed and rehearsed in your hearing and are matters of familiar history. When at last the triumph came and the victorious soldiers stacked their arms in front of their Governor and returned to peaceful pursuits, no one, at home or abroad, thought to question the courage of Indianians, and even the dark shadow of disloyalty which for a time so greatly embarrassed the Governor was forgotten and blotted out by the brilliant record which our soldiers had made of daring and devotion to their country.

"Besides the unfavorable financial reputation to which I have referred, when Morton assumed his office he was embarrassed on finding the State Treasury empty and its revenues squandered. In addition to this, early in his term he was confronted by a partisan, I am ashamed to say, a disloyal Legislature, which refused to make the necessary appropriations to carry on the State Government in the midst of the great war threatening the life of the Nation. These embarrassments which would have disheartened one less resolute and less trustful of the people, but they only served to make more conspicuous the sterling qualities of the man. You all know how successfully he appealed to the people, to the bankers, and to the local authorities of the State, and how he resorted to his own credit in New-York to carry on the State Government, to maintain the soldiers in the field, and to save the financial reputation of the State from further dishonor. When he retired from the Gubernatorial chair a marked change had been brought about in the State credit, and from that day Indianians have no longer gone about with bowed heads, but have been able to point with satisfaction to a record of financial honor and unimpeachable credit. In the light of these accomplished facts, which have brought so much pride to every citizen, am I not justified in presenting Morton as a type worthy of emulation?

"But in still another sense he is a typical Indianian, in that he came from the ranks of the average common people, which compose the great mass of the population, and that he was mainly indebted to himself for his career in life. His father was a shoemaker, and he served four years at the trade of a hatter in his early manhood. It is not strange that Morton should throughout his life have had great respect for labor and warm sympathy for the laboring man, nor that in his greatest speeches he was able to adapt himself to the comprehension of the masses and hold them in more rapt attention than any other man of his day. The superior quality of his patriotic education was gained in the two years after he had reached the age of twenty, obtained at great sacrifice and under adverse circumstances. He was not a genius, nor was he endowed by nature with superior intellectual capacity of brilliant qualities. In the admirable biography of Mr. Morton, published by The Journal Company, it is seen that neither in his juvenile class, in college, nor in the study of the law did he give promise of the great future which was before him, beyond a faithful and conscientious attention to his studies; and one who knew him best and longest, and was competent judge, states that he made his greatest intellectual growth in the later years of his life, after he entered the Senate.

"Morton made himself the great man that he came to be in the same way that the average young man of the rising generation of our day may build for himself a career of distinguished usefulness and honor—by patient and persistent study, by the conscientious use of the opportunities which presented themselves, by strict adherence to right and justice, and by habits of temperance and economy. I will not say that he would not have reached his great career had he been the child of wealth and been afforded easy facilities for his education and start in his profession, but he would not have been the Morton as we and the people of Indiana knew him, nor possessed of the same sturdy qualities as those for which we honor him to-day.

"The men of great genius, of precocious and brilliant qualities, or of inherited wealth are not those who usually make the most useful citizens and the most distinguished statesmen and public men. The man of all our history who was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' was scarcely possessed of a single brilliant quality. I think it fortunate for our State and Nation that Morton came from the lowly ranks of life, that he enjoyed the blessings of adversity, that his education was grounded on the bed-rock of manual labor, and that he attained his intellectual superiority only by diligent and persistent study and application. No one appreciated more fully than he how well adapted our free institutions are for the masses of our citizens, for the plain common people, as Lincoln was so accustomed to style them."

Another Tryant from Ithaca.

From The Buff

FINE SPORT ON BICYCLES

Martin Beats Wheeler in the Twenty-five-Mile Championship.

SPECTATORS VERY ENTHUSIASTIC

"Charley" Murphy Captures Three Events for Class B Men, Making a New Indoor Record at Two Miles.

Sixty-eight bicycle races, including trials, semi-finals, and finals, were run at Madison Square Garden yesterday. That was a record for one day's bicycle races, and best shows what glorious sport for lovers of the wheel can be had at the Garden.

The attendance during the day was very large, fully 10,000 persons witnessing the decision of the several races and getting thoroughly excited over the contests, which were very spirited and run absolutely on

Luigi Colombo,
Champion of Italy.

their merits in every instance, even in the professional contests, which are rarely thoroughly above suspicion.

The victories of Zimmerman, Martin, and Verheyen awakened the liveliest enthusiasm, and there was no charge of jockeying or trickery, save in the Verheyen-Wheeler race of the afternoon, which brought about the vigorous protest and the change of referees referred to elsewhere.

The amateur riders were mainly interested in the contest for The New-York Times's plaque of solid silver, which still occupies a place in the lobby, where it is daily admired by thousands. In this contest the Riverside Wheelmen still have the lead, with 10 points to their credit. The Crescent Wheelmen have 5, all made by Monte Scott; the Kings County Wheelmen and the Newark Wheelmen 4 each; the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City and the Century Cycle Club of Syracuse 3 each; the New-York Athletic Club, the Montauk Wheelmen, the Narragansett Wheelmen, and the Washington (D. C.) Bicycle Club 2 each, and the Greenwich Wheelmen, New-York League Wheelmen, Ravenswood Club, New-York Cyclists, and the Springfield Bicycle Club of this city 1 each.

Charles M. Murphy covered himself with glory by winning three important races, the two-mile scratch race, the mile indoor championship, and the five-mile scratch race. In the first of these he made a wonderful record of 4:58 4-5, which is several seconds faster than the record for the distance at indoor racing.

The twenty-five-mile race for professionals was one of the most remarkable events ever decided under cover on so small a track. Martin, that bundle of muscle and bone, triumphed, after a desperate struggle with "Kid" Wheeler, who was second, and Verheyen, the German, third. Colombo was fourth and Frank Albert of this city fifth. The time was 1 hour 8 minutes 31 seconds.

In the race with the above-mentioned purse winners were Peter Berlo, who quit after going about half the distance; Frank Starbuck of Iowa, C. J. Appel of Brooklyn, Arry de Lisio of Milan, Italy; Frank Partridge of Hubbardsville, N. Y.; C. W. Ashinger of this city, George H. Van Amburgh of Arlington, N. J., and D. Gross of this city.

During the contest the greatest excitement prevailed. The friends and admirers of each man cheered repeatedly, and urged him to do his best. Whenever a change was made in the leadership, it was instantly a signal for a fresh outburst of applause. Throughout the entire race the men were continually changing positions, and this added to the interest in it.

At the end of the nine miles Wheeler, Martin, and Verheyen were leading the others by one lap. That the pace was a hot one can readily be seen by the fact that the time for the nine miles was 21:04 3-5. The miles up to this point had been reeled off in time surprising on a ten-lap track.

The times for the miles up to the tenth were as follows: First, 2:26; second, 2:36; third, 2:32; fourth, 2:39; fifth, 2:39 2-5 sixth, 2:39; seventh, 2:41; eighth, 2:42; ninth, 2:38 3-5.

Wheeler was in the lead the better part of the distance up to the fifteenth mile. At this point Verheyen took command, but gave way within the next five laps to the famous "Kid," who remained pilot of the field to the twenty-third mile.

At this stage Martin, despite his bad fall in a previous race, forged to the front with his speed of locomotive, and, try as hard as Wheeler could, he could never catch him. The others closed slightly on the leaders in the last lap.

The following times taken in this event will be interesting to the students of racing: Eighth, 18:26; nine, 21:04 3-5; ten, 26:10; eleven, 28:40; twelve, 31:53; thirteen, 35:37 2-5; fourteen, 38:35; fifteen, 40:18; sixteen, 43:02 3-5, seventeen, 45:49 3-5; eighteen, 48:42 2-5; nineteen, 51:41; twenty, 54:33; twenty-one, 57:16; twenty-two, 59:44; twenty-three, 62:45; twenty-four, 65:33; twenty-five, 68:31.

LIVELY RACING BY BOYS.

They Contest for Gold Watches and Medals in the Morning.

The morning's races were amateur affairs pure and simple, two of the races being for boys and the other for the 3:00 men of Class A.

The first event decided was the half-mile race for boys between fourteen and fifteen years of age. There were thirty-four entries for it, the prizes being medals of gold, silver, and bronze to the three lads successful in the final heats.

There was a goodly attendance of friends of the lads, and the contests excited the liveliest interest among their partisans, who cheered them as enthusiastically as the older riders are cheered by their clubmates in their races.

The winners of the trial heats were John H. Lake of Port Richmond, Edward G. Krumm of the Lexington Wheelmen, A. C. Smith, Joseph G. Sheehan of the Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club, and R. L. Sanford of Brooklyn. The youngsters, as a rule, rode very cleverly and coolly, but the turns bothered some of them quite a little, which was not to be wondered at among novices, and three of them lost control of their machines at the Fourth Avenue turn, and were thrown over the fence into the crowd. None of them was injured, and the youngsters took their tumbles as philosophically as possible, when they saw all chance of a prize get away from them.

Lake and Sheehan were winners of the semi-finals, but the race itself went to young Krumm of the Lexington Wheelmen, who did not show up his true form until the last heat, which he won very cleverly. Joseph G. Sheehan got the second prize, and the bronze medal went to W. L. Lesee of Brooklyn, who had run second in both his trial and semi-final heat.

Boys had a chance to win a gold watch in the mile race for lads between fifteen and sixteen years old. There were three trial heats, in which E. L. Ballassy of Jersey City, Joseph E. Buchler of the Alva Wheelmen of this city, and John H. Lake of Port Richmond, S. I., were the winners. The latter, having ridden in a race for younger boys, was disqualified, however, and the heat was given to C. Enderlin of the Century Cycle Club of Newark, Joseph G. Sheehan of the Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club being placed second.

Lake's disqualification proved a good thing for young Sheehan, for it gave him a chance to start in the final heat, which he won, Enderlin getting the second prize, and John H. Young of Montclair, N. J., who was second in the first trial, landing the third prize.

The other morning event was the race at a mile for 3:00 men, Class A. The seven trial heats were won, respectively, by O. Hedstrom of the Montauk Wheelmen of Montclair, N. J.; W. C. Roome of the Kings County Wheelmen, William J. Ehrich of this city, Louis Hunter of the Hudson County Wheelmen of Bayonne, N. J.; C. B. Frazer of this city, L. W. Walleston of the Young Men's Christian Association of Newburyport, Mass., and Arthur T. Atken of Brooklyn. In the semi-finals, which were run in the afternoon, W. C. Roome, A. J. Hargan of the Century Cycle Club of Newark, and Louis Hunter were the winners. The placed men were Hedstrom, Henshaw, and John H. Lake, the contestant in the boys' races. The final was left for the evening show.

CLOSE FINISHES BY CLASS B MEN

Charles Murphy Wins from Nat Butler in the Two-Mile Scratch Race.

In the afternoon, the first of the events disposed of, a crowd of several thousands being on hand to witness the contests, were the trial heats for the five-mile indoor championships for Class A men. The trial heats were run at two miles and were all well contested, the winners and second men in the trials being Thomas Butler and A. J. L. Prendergast in the first heat, Everett Hall and W. L. Darmer in the second heat, and W. C. Roome and F. F. Goodman in the third.

"Tom" Butler and W. C. Roome were the winners of the two semi-finals, the former winning easily from Everett Hall of Providence, and the latter from W. A. La Due, Jr., of the Old Homestead Club of Cold Spring. These four, with F. D. White and F. F. Goodman, participated in the final, which was a regular scorcher, Butler, by some lively riding in the last two laps, winning in a drive from Goodman, with Hall a poor third and La Due fourth.

"Charlie" Murphy scored a victory in the two-mile scratch race for Class B men, in which he and "Nat" Butler had won the two trial heats necessary to sift the men down for a final. Murphy allowed Butler, McDuffie, and Scott to race one another to a standstill in the early and middle portions of the race. The three alternated in the lead until the next to the last lap was entered on. Then Murphy, who had been last all the time, shot to the front, and, taking the lead just before the last lap was begun, held it successfully to the finish, winning from Nat Butler by a couple of yards, with McDuffie a good third and Scott a close fourth.

It took five trial heats and a couple of semi-finals to get the big field entered for the Class A mile handicap whittled down to such proportions that the final struggle could be begun. Before the lot had been sifted down, Fred Nagle, F. D. White, J. W. Judge and Charles K. Granger all took headers, which shut them out of a chance in the race. Granger fell in such a way as to be thrown across the fence just after passing the turn at Madison Avenue. The fall was a bad one, his arm scraping along the rail and making a bad flesh wound.

A surgeon was called, who took four stitches in the wounded arm, and Granger was around in the evening as a spectator, instead of participant in the sport.

When the chaff had all been sifted out, "Tom" Butler, J. F. Barry, and Everett Hall made a very pretty race of the final, finishing in the order named, Butler being practically the scratch man.

The two-mile handicap for Class B men brought a victory to the other Butler, "Nat," who is capturing the bulk of the prizes in his class. He, Gause, and Scott had the race between them, as there were but a half dozen starters, and they finished in the order named, the finish being one of the sharpest and most exciting of the afternoon.

With the amateur races all disposed of, the professionals had a chance to get something to pay for the Thanksgiving dinner. The first race for this class was a six-mile, and Zimmerman, champion of the world, won it in the easiest possible fashion from Verheyen, the German crack; Berio getting the third money, and Appel being fourth. Martin and Colombo, the only two other starters, brought up the rear.

The final heat was a slow one, comparatively, as Zimmerman won it in 2:34. But the pace was so fast in the last two laps that Zimmerman and Verheyen left the others far behind them.

Then came the two-mile race for the professionals, in which Verheyen and Wheeler tried conclusions in a lively bit of racing at intervals all through the run. These culminated in the two final laps in a race with both going at the most terrific speed, Verheyen in front and Wheeler chasing and trying to catch him. But when Wheeler had the German almost on even terms on the last turn of the last lap, Verheyen, who had the inside, swung wide, carrying Wheeler away up on the upper edge of the track.

There was a terrific spin to the finish, the crowd cheering and yelling, the "Hurrahs" of the Americans for Wheeler mingling in a thunderous noise with the "Hochs" of the crowd of Germans. In the hubbub Verheyen shot by the referee a couple of yards in front of Wheeler, with Edwards, the English champion, a fair third, and Colombo next. Berlo and Zimmerman both retired, the first shortly after a mile and a half had been run, and the latter on next to the last lap. He carried very wide and almost to a fall while sprinting to pass Edwards, and had to slacken his speed so that it was practically impossible for him to catch the leaders, and he left the track. He had secured a place in the race by running second to Colombo in the fastest heat of the trials.

Verheyen was welcomed with a tremendous ovation when he won the race, and the crowd was thunderstruck when the man with the megaphone shouted out the news that Verheyen was "disqualified for looking around during the race."

Referee F. P. Prial's decision was greeted with hisses, catcalls, and hoots, which showed that, while the crowd had been about equal in their sympathy with the two contestants during the running of the race, they were almost to a man in sympathy with the winner when he had won the event so cleverly. In chorus they hissed when Wheeler's number was hoisted as the winner, and they shouted in chorus for "37," which was Verheyen's number, to be substituted. Mr. Prial, however, refused to reverse his decision, on the ground that Verheyen had repeatedly violated the rules.

Regarding that decision, Mr. Prial makes the following statement over his signature:

"Verheyen and others were repeatedly notified not to look around, as it was exceedingly dangerous for any one to ride thus with safety. In this two-mile race Verheyen was twice notified by the referee verbally, while the race was in progress, not to look around, to which he paid no attention. The reason Verheyen looked around was so that he could ride in and out, thus keeping other competitors behind him, and not giving them an opportunity to pass. He rode this way for five laps, and hence the disqualification."

Verheyen was very much put out about it, and said it was the first time he had ever been protested. He personally went to the referee and claimed that he was no greater offender in the direction indicated by Mr. Prial's statement than had been Wheeler, Zimmerman, and other race riders in the Garden, all of which was very true.

Wheeler made no protest, said he had not been interfered with, and said, most emphatically, that he would not accept anything but second money in the race, unless Verheyen was absolutely disqualified. This was not done, Verheyen being placed second. So the first money will be handed to Verheyen by Manager Sheehan at Wheeler's request.

MURPHY ADDS MORE VICTORIES.

Won Two Class B Events in the Evening with Clever Finishes.

A larger crowd than has been present at any of the races was at the Garden during the evening, the stellar attraction to most of the crowd being the twenty-five-mile race between the professionals.

The first event, divided, was the final heat in the mile race for three-minute men, in which W. C. Roome of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, C. S. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and Louis Hunter of the Hudson County Wheelmen of Bayonne, N. J., were the three placed men. After the race Roome's victory was protested, on the ground that he was a 2:40 class man, [illegible] not eligible to start in the event. [illegible] Prial will consider the protest, and [illegible] records try and discover if Roome was sailing under false colors.

Following this was the final heat of the race for the one-mile indoor championship, in which Barbeau, W. A. Brown, Fred A. Nagle, and F. F. Goodman, all of the Riversides; J. M. Baldwin of the Centurys of Newark, and Everett Hall of the Narragansett Wheelmen had earned places in the semi-finals. Nagle and Brown had a tumble, and were out of the hunt, but Barbeau landed the prize very cleverly for the Riverside boys, Goodman of the same club finishing second, Baldwin third, and Hall fourth. Goodman was disqualified for doing team work for Barbeau's benefit, Barbeau being a clubmate.

When the Class B race for the one-mile indoor championship was called, the men went to their station on the track and then announced that they would not ride if Mr. Prial continued to act as referee. The announcement was made that the race was off, and the Class A men were called for the two-mile handicap. These men decided to back up the Class B men, and when they were called they gathered at the trainers' stand and shouted, in chorus:

"We won't ride! we won't ride! Take out Prial! Take out Prial!"

Then there came from all over the house shouts of

"Thirty-seven! Thirty-seven! Take out Prial!"

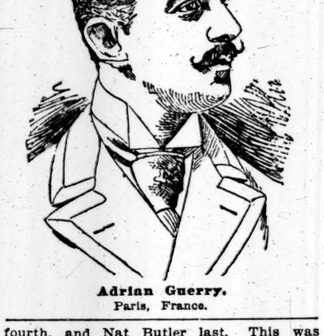
That meant that the crowd was still annoyed over the Verheyen decision, his number being 37. Then there followed from the Class A men:

"We want Raymond! We want Raymond!"

"We'll have Raymond! We'll have Raymond!"

That settled it, and Mr. Prial, learning the feeling of the crowd against him, withdrew from his position and refused to serve further. Mr. Raymond was found, and hurried to the inclosure, and was greeted with thundering cheers on his appearance, in which the Riverside and other club cries were mingled.

The Class B men then came on and ran the race for the mile championship, Charles M. Murphy winning it by some wonderfully clever riding in 2:27, with E. A. McDuffee a very close second, Monte Scott, who did some wonderfully clever riding, third; H. A. Githens of the Rambler team of Chicago,



Adrian Guerry,
Paris, France.

fourth, and Nat Butler last. This was Murphy's second big victory of the day.

The Class A two-mile handicap, with a limit of 140 yards, brought out some very lively and interesting racing. Tom Butler of Cambridgeport, Barbeau of the Riversides, Hodgson of the Newark Wheelmen, and W. A. Brown of the Riversides won the trials. The final was given to Hodgson, a ninety-yard man; Brown of the Riversides being placed second, and C. R. Frazier, a 150-yard man, third. It was the general belief that Hodgson was not entitled to the prize, as he was a lap behind Brown, who was entitled to the prize. The scorers, however, insisted upon it that they were right, and the prizes were awarded to the men as placed. There was no way to go "behind the returns", as indicated by the scorer's sheets.

"Charlie" Murphy landed his third race of the day when he captured the five-mile scratch race for Class B men, in which there were but five starters, and no trial heats, Murphy's closest competitor in the race was Monte Scott, who finished second, with W. F. Murphy third, and C. F. Ganse fourth. "Nat" Butler retired at the end of three and one-half miles, something happening to the tire of his wheel, which made him think it dangerous to run out to the finish. The race was a "corker," Murphy's being 13:12, which is close to the indoor record at the distance.

The first of the professional races run was the two-mile scratch race, in which Zimmerman delighted all his friends by winning rather easily from Martin, who gave Wheeler a lively tussle for the second money, and just beat him out on the post. Verheyen and Appel were the other starters in the race.

In the trial, in which Verheyen and Martin met, the latter ran into the German while the pair were racing at top speed, and Martin was thrown violently across the fence, his foot up with his leg that had once been broken very sore, and had to be carried from the track in a fainting condition. But he revived quickly, and that he was not badly injured was shown by his subsequent riding. His reappearance on the track made a momentary hero of him, and that was perhaps what he wanted.

SUMMARIES OF THE RACES.

List of Winners, Placed Men, and the Times Made.

The following is the summary of the trial heats run off during the morning's racing:

Half-Mile Boys' Race—Class A, (for boys 14 and 15 years of age.)—First Heat—Won by John H. Lake, Port Richmond, S. I.; John D. Gluck, second. Time—1:15. Other Starters—A. F. Williams, Newark Wheelmen; Frank V. Goodman; C. K. Bradley, Riverside Wheelmen.

Second Heat—Won by Edward G. Krumm, Lexington Wheelmen; W. I. Smith, Brooklyn, second. Time—1:20. Other Starters—Richard V. Harrington, Athletic Club; Robert Lusle, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club; Frank Wertheim, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club.

Third Heat—Won by A. C. Smith; K. M. Christian, Ramsey, N. J., second. Other Starters—Frank W. Burke; William M. Stein, Hamilton Wheelmen; Herbert Finch.

Fourth Heat—Won by Joseph G. Sheehan, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club; Daniel Sullivan, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club, second. Other Starters—Paul Schwalbach, E. Dunlop.

Fifth Heat—Won by R. L. Sanford, Century Wheelmen Junior; W. L. Lesee, second. Other Starters—James F. Stack, Pastime Athletic Club; Herman Jankson, Pastime Athletic Club; E. Otti, Greenwich Wheelmen.

Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by John H. Lake, Port Richmond; John D. Gluck, second; Edward G. Krumm, Lexington Wheelmen, third. Time—1:10.

Second Heat—Won by Joseph G. Sheehan, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club; W. L. Lesee, second; Daniel Sullivan, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club, third. Time—1:23.

Final Heat—Won by Edwin G. Krumm, Lexington Wheelmen; Joseph G. Sheehan, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club, second; W. L. Lesee, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:18 2-5.

One Mile Boys' Race, Class A.—(For boys 15 and 16 years of age.)—First Heat—Won by E. L. Ballasay, Jersey City; John H. Young, Montclair, second. Time—2:43. Other starters—Ed N. Jonson, Byron Huyler, Stamford, Conn.

Second Heat—Won by James E. Buchler, Alva Wheelmen; M. W. Forney, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:43. Other starters—John Beckett, Century Cycle Club; Joseph Grimm, Falcon Wheelmen.

Third Heat—Won by John H. Lake, Port Richmond; C. Enderlin, Century Cycle Club, second. Time—2:44. Other starters—John Baur, Joseph G. Sheehan, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club; S. Winterbottom Lake was afterward disqualified, and Enderlin winning, Sheehan qualified for the semi-finals.

One Mile Boys' Race, Class A.—Final—Won by Joseph G. Sheehan, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club; C. Enderlin, Century Cycle Club, second; John H. Young, Montclair, N. J., third. Time—2:39.

Five-Mile Championship, (Indoor,) Class A.—Two mile heats.—First Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; A. J. L. Prendergast, Syracuse, second; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, third. Other starters—Louis Hunter, Hudson County Wheelmen; Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen; J. M. Baldwin, Century Cycle Club.

Second Heat—Won by Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen; William L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen, second; Charles E. Kingsley, Essex County Wheelmen, third. Other starters—William A. La Due, Jr., Old Homestead Cycle Club; E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen; Fred A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen.

Third Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second; J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—5:13 2-5. Other starters—Thomas Hughes, Paterson; W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen; James F. Barry, Century Cycle Club, Syracuse.

One Mile, 3:00 Class, Class A.—First Heat—Won by O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen; F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:38. Other starters—M. W. Forney, A. C. Green, Greenwich Wheelmen; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen; Joseph E. Butler, Alva Wheelmen.

Second Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, second. Time—2:41 1-5. Other starters—A. [illegible] Wheelmen; R. M. Christian, [illegible] David Murray.

[illegible] by William J. Ehrich, City [illegible] ford, Greenwich Wheelmen, second. Time—2:40. Other starters—Peter Engeldrum, New-York Wheelmen; R. W. Butler, New-York Wheelmen; A. Kronfeld, Ariel Wheelmen; C. J. Kelly, New-York Wheelmen.

Fourth Heat—Won by Louis Hunter, Hudson County Wheelmen; B. R. Sackett, second. Time—2:44. Other starters—C. Enderlin, Century C.C.; Thomas J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen; William Luft, New-York Wheelmen; James Brown, Golden Rod C.C.

Fifth Heat—Won by C. B. Frazer, City College; A. J. Hargan, Century C.C., Newark, second. Time—2:37 2-5. Other starters—Fred C. Grafing, Greenwich Wheelmen; C. T. Bahen, Riverside Wheelmen.

Sixth Heat—Won by L. W. Walleston, Newburyport; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, second. Time—2:43 1-5. Other starters—John A. Dietz, A. C. Green, Greenwich Wheelmen; W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen; Robert H. Roberts, Greenwich Wheelmen.

Seventh Heat—Won by Arthur T. Aten, Bushwick Wheelmen; Harry C. White, Key C.C., second. Time—2:52. Other starters—F. Fisher, Falcon Wheelmen; John Beckett, Falcon Wheelmen; Henry Mock, Yorkville Wheelmen.

Semi-Final.—First Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, second. Time—2:31 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by A. J. Hargan, Century C.C., Newark; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen. Time—2:34 2-5.

Third Heat—Won by Louis Hunter, Hudson County Wheelmen; John Lake, Port Richmond, second. Time—2:35 2-5.

One Mile Handicap, (limit 90 yards,) Class A.—First Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, (25 yards;) E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:26 4-5. Other starters—Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, (40 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, (50 yards;) A. C. Green, Greenwich Wheelmen, (75 yards;) L. N. Walleston, Y. M. C. A., (90 yards;) O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, (90 yards.)

Second Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, New-Jersey Athletic Club, (30 yards;) J. M. Baldwin, Century Cycle Club, (30 yards;) second. Time—2:27. Other starters—F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, (15 yards;) F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, (45 yards;) A. Kluge, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, 65 yards;) Charles W. Dyer, Yorkville Wheelmen, (65 yards;) A. J. Ford, Greenwich Wheelmen, (80 yards;) P. J. Engeldrum, New-York Wheelmen, (90 yards;) C. J. Kelly, New-York Wheelmen, (90 yards.)

Third Heat—Won by James F. Barry, Newark Wheelmen, (60 yards;) Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, (20 yards.) Time—2:29. Other starters—Charles Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards;) T. J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen, (70 yards;) Alfred J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, (70 yards;) A. M. McIntyre, Riverside, (80 yards;) C. B. Frazer, City College, New-York Wheelmen, (90 yards;) Fred. A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen, (20 yards;) C. T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen, (40 yards.)

Fourth Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, (55 yards;) W. L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:29 3-5. Other starters—Frederick Shafto, New-Jersey Athletic Club, (50 yards;) W. C. Phelan, Jr., Union County Roadsters, (90 yards;) Ralph Bradford, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards;) J. R. Speed, Jr., Greenwich Wheelmen, (90 yards;) W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards;) John Allison, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards.)

Five-Mile Championship, (Indoor)—Class A.—Semi-Finals, (Two-Mile Heats.)—First Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, second; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, third. Time—5:45. Second Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; William A. La Due Jr., Old Homestead Cycling Club, second; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—5:30.

Two-Mile Scratch—Class B—One-Mile Heats.—First Heat—Won by E. A. McDuffee, West Everett; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield, second; C. E. Ganse, Washington, third. Time—2:34 3-5.

The other starter in this heat was D. Connolly, Boston.

Second Heat—Won by C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, second; William F. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:33 1-5.

The other starter in this heat was H. A. Githens, Chicago.

One-Mile Handicap, (Limit 90 Yards.)—Class A.—Special Heat—Won by William A. La Due, Jr., Old Homestead Cycling Club, (60 yards;) Thomas Hughes, (20 yards,) second.

The other starter in this heat was W. Neville, (70 yards.)

Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by J. F. Barry, Century Cycling Club, (50 yards;) Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, (40 yards,) second; E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:31.

Second Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, (25 yards;) W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, (30 yards,) second; John Allison, Riverside Wheelmen, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:27.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional—(Winner in Heats to Qualify and Fastest Second.)—First Heat—Won by A. A. Zimmerman; C. J. Appel, second. Time—2:30.

Other starters in this heat were Jay Eaton and Frank Albert.

Second Heat—Won by P. J. Berlo, Boston; Luigi Colombo, Italy, second. Time—2:31 4-5.

Other starters in this heat were A. C. Edwards, London and Frank Starbuck, Iowa.

Third Heat—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Germany; William Martin, Lowell, Mass., second. Time—2:37.

The other starter in this heat was H. C. Wheeler, East Orange.

Five-Mile Championship, Class A.—Final—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second; Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, third. Time—14:25 2-5.

Two-Mile Scratch, Class B.—Final—Won by C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, second; E. A. McDuffee, West Everett, third. Time—4:58 4-5.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Final—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; Alexander Verheyen, Germany, second; P. J. Berlo, Boston, third; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—2:34.

One-Mile Handicap, (Limit 90 Yards,) Class A.—Final—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; J. F. Barry, Century C.C., second; Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, third. Time—2:25.

Two-Mile Handicap, (Limit 120 Yards,) Class B.—Run in one heat, and won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, (80 yards;) Charles E. Gause, Washington, (120 yards,) second; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, (85 yards,) third. Time—4:49 4-5.

Other starters were George R. Cutter, Roxbury, (50 yards;) W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn, (65 yards;) H. A. Githens, Chicago, (45 yards.)

Two-Mile Scratch, Professional, Winner of Each Heat and Fastest Second to Qualify.—First Heat—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Germany; P. J. Berlo, Boston, second. Time—5:46.

Other starters in this heat were William Martin, Lowell, Mass.; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn.

Second Heat—Won by H. C. Wheeler, East Orange; A. C. Edwards, England, second. Time—5:23.

Other starters in this heat were Frank Albert, New-York; Frank Starbuck, Iowa.

Third Heat—Won by Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy; A. A. Zimmerman second. Time—5:04 3-5.

One-Mile (Indoor) Championship, Class A.—First Heat—Won by F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen; Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, second; F. A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—2:40 3-5.

Other starters in this heat were C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen; William A. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen; W. L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen.

Second Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; J. M. Baldwin, Century Cycle Club, second; E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, third. Time—2:37 2-5.

Other starters in this heat were J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen; George Gates, Riverside Wheelmen; O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen.

Third Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen; Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, second; W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, third. Time—2:35.

Other starters in this heat were Charles T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen; Charles Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen; A. Kluge, South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen, and F. K. Shafto, Hudson County Wheelmen, qualified without riding.

Two-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Final—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Germany; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, second; A. E. Edwards, England, third. Time—5:12 2-5.

Verheyen was afterward disqualified, and the race given to Wheeler, Edwards taking second and Colombo third place.

One-Mile Championship, Class A.—Semi-Finals, First Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen, second; Fred A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—2:43 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by J. M. Baldwin, Century Cycle Club; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second; Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, third. Time—2:34.

The following is the summary of the evening's racing:

One Mile, 3:00 Class, Class A.—Final—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, second; Louis Hunter, Hudson County Wheelmen, third. Time—2:31.

One-Mile Championship, Class A.—Final—Won by A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second; J. M. Baldwin, Century Cycling Club, Newark, third. Time—2:30 2-5.

Later on Goodman was disqualified, and Baldwin and Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, were given second and third places respectively.

One-Mile Indoor Championship, Class B.—Run in one heat, and won by C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; E. A. McDuffee, West Everett, second; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, third. Time—2:27.

Other starters in this race were Charles E. Ganse, Washington; Nathaniel Butler, Cambridgeport; William F. Murphy, Brooklyn; H. A. Githens, Chicago.

The Evening's Summaries.

Two-Mile Handicap, (limit 140 yards,) Class A.—First Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, (35 yards;) J. M. Baldwin, Century Cycle Club, (45 yards,) second. Time—5:03 4-5.

Other starters were J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, (50 yards;) A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, (120 yards;) George Gates, Riverside Wheelmen, (100 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, (75 yards;) Everett Hall, Narragansett Wheelmen, (95 yards;) L. M. Walleston, Young Men's Christian Association, (150 yards.)

Second Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards;) T. A. Cuming, Crescent Wheelmen, (100 yards,) second. Time—5:01 3-5.

Other starters—F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, (25 yards;) T. J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen, (140 yards;) C. T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen, (60 yards;) A. C. Green, Greenwich Wheelmen, (125 yards;) F. Shafto, New-Jersey Athletic Club, (80 yards;) James W. Heffernan, Riverside Wheelmen, (140 yards.)

Third Heat—Won by E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, (90 yards;) W. C. Roome, New-Jersey Athletic Club, (45 yards,) second. Time—5:07

Other starters in this heat were O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, (140 yards;) A. M. McIntyre, Riverside Wheelmen, (135 yards;) H. M. Aten, Brooklyn, (140 yards.)

Fourth Heat—Won by W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen, (140 yards;) C. R. Frazier, New-York Wheelmen, (140 yards;) second. Time—5:03.

Other starters in this heat were W. L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen,* (45 yards;) F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, (70 yards;) Charles W. Dyer, Yorkville Wheelmen, (110 yards;) John Allison, Riverside Wheelmen, (140 yards;) W. A. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen, (140 yards;) W. C. Phelan, Jr., Union County Roadsters, (140 yards.)

Two-Mile Scratch, Professional.—First Heat—Won by Alex Verheyen, Germany; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:35.

Other starters in this heat were P. J. Berlo, Boston; William Martin, Lowell, Mass.

Second Heat—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, second; A. C. Edwards, London, England, third. Time—2:29 2-5.

Other starters in this heat were Adrien Guerry, France; Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy; Francis Starbuck, Iowa.

Two-Mile Handicap, (limit 140 yards,) Class A.—Final—Won by E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen; (90 yards;) W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen, (140 yards,) second; C. R. Frazier, New-York, (140 yards,) third. Time—5:04 4-5.

Five-Mile Scratch, Class B, Run in One Heat.—Won by C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, second; William F. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. Time—13:12.

Two-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Final—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; William Martin, Lowell, Mass., second; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, third. Time 5:14 1-5.

25-Mile Championship, Professional.—Won by William Martin, Lowell; Harry C. Wheeler, East Orange, second; Alexander Verheyen, Germany, third; Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy, fourth; Frank Albert, New-York, fifth. Time—1:08:31.

Other starters were Frank Starbuck, Iowa; P. J. Berlo, Boston; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn; A. de Lisio, Milan, Italy; Frank Partridge, Hubbardsville, N. Y.; C. W. Ashinger, New-York; George Van Emburgh, Arlington, N. J., and D. Gross, New-York.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

Twenty-four-Hour Race Will Begin in the Evening.

The biggest race of the entire tournament will begin to-night, and there is sure to be some remarkable work in it. It is the twenty-four-hour event, and all the stars of the long-distance division are ready to start in it. Meixell and Martin both think they can win, and Lesna, the champion long-distance rider of Europe, believes first prize is at his mercy. The entries for the several events follow:

One-Half-Mile Heat Race, Class A.—George Gates, R.W.; George F. Griffiths, R.W.; Frederick Shafto, H.C.W.; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen; A. J. L. Pendergast, C.C.C.; James F. Barry, C.C.C.; C. S. Henshaw, G.W.; Charles K. Granger, R.W.; Arthur T. Aten, Brooklyn; William L. Darmer, R.W.; W. A. Barbeau, R.W.; Louis Hunter, H.C.W.; C. B. Jack, Chester B.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NOV. 6, 1894.

RETURNS FROM EACH COUNTY FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AS FILED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The official returns of the recent election have been filed in Albany, with the exception of two counties, Kings and Rockland. From these the tables of the total vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, given below, have been compiled. Future revision, in the course of the tabulation of the returns in the Secretary of State's office, may show some trifling errors. For the missing counties of Kings and Rockland the returns obtained from trustworthy sources after the election have been used to make the tables complete.

Statement of the whole number of votes given for Governor in the election of 1894:

Counties	Levi P. Morton.	David B. Hill.	Francis E. Baldwin.	Charles H. Matthews.	Charles H. Matchett.	Everett P. Wheeler.	Defective, Blank and Scatter'g.	Whole Number of Votes.
Albany	19,175	18,312	354	183	262	209	47	38,540
Allegany	5,810	2,592	760	600	43	60	3	9,868
Broome	8,346	5,093	677	130	58	180	152	14,536
Cattaraugus	7,951	4,515	562	440	81	131	5	13,685
Cayuga	8,798	5,366	449	161	77	131	21	15,003
Chautauqua	12,227	4,714	814	507	62	212	29	18,565
Chemung	5,446	6,296	485	81	62	66	2	12,438
Chenango	5,444	3,200	468	73	33	130	19	9,376
Clinton	5,166	2,712	68	31	33	110	12	8,132
Columbia	5,662	4,987	186	60	37	63	13	11,008
Cortland	4,272	2,457	300	45	17	52	32	7,175
Delaware	6,518	3,816	423	76	49	81	22	10,985
Dutchess	10,012	8,109	476	61	91	171	68	18,988
Erie	38,479	27,656	704	929	615	897	380	69,660
Essex	4,204	1,753	82	36	32	73	....	6,180
Franklin	5,184	2,332	170	43	30	54	9	7,822
Fulton and Hamilton	6,205	3,088	368	45	77	65	41	10,780
Genesee	4,458	2,379	267	120	35	99	9	7,376
Greene	3,953	3,731	195	55	33	56	21	8,044
Herkimer	6,500	4,977	267	136	52	76	46	12,054
Jefferson	9,720	6,429	581	142	60	122	31	17,082
Kings	86,550	60,390	....	....	....	11,435	....	167,384
Lewis	3,808	2,748	182	41	28	56	26	6,889
Livingston	4,889	3,255	304	109	30	67	6	8,750
Madison	6,436	3,263	375	93	70	162	12	10,411
Monroe	22,848	15,512	628	546	405	228	113	40,280
Montgomery	6,080	4,814	153	52	41	109	22	11,271
New-York	124,308	127,088	928	1,183	7,614	9,039	4,014	274,174
Niagara	7,020	4,791	431	183	52	303	62	12,857
Oneida	15,768	12,051	735	173	202	220	80	29,229
Onondaga	18,540	13,882	838	141	504	308	141	34,354
Ontario	6,500	4,492	302	368	41	101	16	11,820
Orange	12,057	8,563	474	105	106	182	62	21,549
Orleans	3,804	2,379	332	215	33	80	2	6,935
Oswego	9,611	5,719	470	98	78	146	20	16,142
Otsego	7,073	5,489	493	45	56	93	26	13,275
Putnam	2,033	1,272	82	18	18	51	6	3,480
Queens	14,903	10,960	220	143	558	493	105	26,382
Rensselaer	15,274	13,387	458	135	173	227	8	29,662
Richmond	4,700	4,536	225	54	129	266	4	9,914
Rockland	3,323	2,859	....	....	....	190	....	6,372
St. Lawrence	13,186	5,281	480	138	47	119	30	19,281
Saratoga	8,159	4,952	380	100	30	94	33	13,754
Schenectady	3,759	3,276	176	26	78	67	..	7,382
Schoharie	3,406	3,865	263	45	32	60	8	7,679
Schuyler	2,381	1,477	201	71	9	26	4	4,169
Seneca	3,219	2,888	124	40	20	50	10	6,352
Steuben	10,867	7,043	984	253	67	144	8	19,366
Suffolk	6,880	4,178	434	80	78	242	56	11,948
Sullivan	3,671	2,948	159	41	32	106	10	6,967
Tioga	4,162	2,540	330	104	17	59	9	7,230
Tompkins	4,652	2,700	356	124	27	144	8	8,009
Ulster	9,045	8,284	444	113	85	135	14	19,020
Warren	3,655	2,169	155	120	33	43	11	6,186
Washington	7,314	3,000	294	73	36	57	27	10,801
Wayne	6,880	3,644	303	58	37	89	2	11,013
Westchester	15,787	12,447	525	230	305	268	..	29,822
Wyoming	4,400	2,219	272	153	32	90	1	7,167
Yates	3,031	1,369	220	255	12	62	..	4,949
Total	673,512	516,153	22,392	9,794	12,954	28,649	5,918	1,260,201

Statement of the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant Governor in the election of 1894:

Counties	Charles T. Saxton.	Daniel N. Lockwood.	Justus Miller.	Robert C. Hewson.	William F. Steer.	Defective, Blank, and Scattering.	Whole Number of Votes.
Albany	19,200	18,492	302	190	258	51	38,553
Allegany	5,813	2,901	771	614	45	4	9,848
Broome	8,341	5,294	886	131	60	26	14,538
Cattaraugus	7,932	4,667	567	440	80	4	13,690
Cayuga	8,808	5,489	457	165	75	10	15,004
Chautauqua	12,216	4,958	815	496	66	14	18,565
Chemung	5,470	6,340	482	88	59	..	12,439
Chenango	5,430	3,385	465	74	34	9	9,401
Clinton	5,168	2,847	62	224	33	5	8,339
Columbia	6,636	5,070	174	58	39	4	11,011
Cortland	4,301	2,490	301	45	16	24	7,177
Delaware	6,512	3,911	430	76	49	12	10,990
Dutchess	9,997	8,313	481	55	92	44	18,982
Erie	38,418	28,910	695	819	604	204	69,660
Essex	4,214	1,819	81	37	31	..	6,182
Franklin	5,186	2,383	174	42	30	7	7,822
Fulton and Hamilton	6,211	4,068	374	44	77	43	10,787
Genesee	4,441	2,512	269	126	36	2	7,386
Greene	3,949	3,815	197	50	32	8	8,051
Herkimer	6,523	5,048	271	140	41	31	12,054
Jefferson	9,730	6,546	584	149	52	18	17,079
Kings	84,038	76,800	....	....	....	....	160,808
Lewis	3,819	2,799	183	45	25	17	6,888
Livingston	4,901	3,328	297	102	31	1	8,750
Madison	6,437	3,418	377	90	71	7	10,400
Monroe	22,845	15,689	632	538	418	126	22,815
Montgomery	6,105	4,917	149	49	42	17	11,279
New-York	124,008	136,306	943	1,261	7,506	3,909	273,933
Niagara	6,919	5,254	437	196	54	8	12,868
Oneida	15,766	12,330	733	170	198	48	29,254
Onondaga	18,560	14,154	857	138	515	141	34,345
Ontario	6,510	4,590	302	371	43	4	11,820
Orange	12,076	8,755	470	90	110	44	21,554
Orleans	3,389	2,459	336	215	33	4	6,936
Oswego	9,616	5,867	469	93	76	20	16,141
Otsego	7,050	5,610	488	58	55	13	13,276
Putnam	2,017	1,337	76	10	20	4	3,470
Queens	13,860	11,583	210	155	555	47	26,408
Rensselaer	15,149	13,740	467	128	178	8	29,670
Richmond	4,689	4,834	220	48	138	3	9,932
Rockland	3,256	2,910	....	....	....	....	6,166
St. Lawrence	13,175	5,404	483	141	43	15	19,281
Saratoga	8,161	5,060	395	100	32	10	13,758
Schenectady	3,746	3,374	171	23	76	..	7,390
Schoharie	3,406	3,938	269	43	31	6	7,693
Schuyler	2,377	1,517	197	71	9	2	4,173
Seneca	3,206	2,951	114	41	22	2	6,336
Steuben	10,875	7,208	979	249	66	6	19,383
Suffolk	6,891	4,438	438	77	77	33	11,954
Sullivan	3,674	3,071	155	34	32	2	6,968
Tioga	4,170	2,601	334	109	16	4	7,234
Tompkins	4,651	2,857	360	115	52	3	8,018
Ulster	9,959	8,440	429	108	80	8	19,024
Warren	3,676	2,185	162	117	32	12	6,185
Washington	7,290	3,080	293	85	32	21	10,819
Wayne	6,908	3,643	276	57	35	1	11,010
Westchester	15,780	13,109	515	207	293	..	29,904
Wyoming	4,390	2,330	279	144	33	..	7,176
Yates	3,039	1,434	219	256	12	..	4,960
Total	670,027	542,356	22,401	9,682	12,831	5,066	1,245,462

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG PENN

He Is Placed on the Top of the City Hall and Faces Northeast.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The last piece of the huge bronze statue of William Penn was placed in position Wednesday morning on the top of the City Hall tower. Ten o'clock had been set as the time for hoisting the head, with its broad-brimmed hat, to its final resting place. At that hour, the wind was so high that Engineer George Brown, in charge of the work, telephoned to the Weather Bureau and asked if the wind would die down by noon.

The observer there replied that in all probability the wind would be higher at noon than it was then. It was decided, then, to hoist up the head at once. In less than a quarter of an hour the huge mass of bronze had reached the derrick arm, which hung over the west side of the skeleton work of the dome. The head, swayed by the wind, first faced toward the north, and then gracefully turned to the west, where it poised a moment, and swung slowly around toward the northeast.

The arm of the derrick was swung around until the head reached a position directly over the shoulders of the waiting statue. Then a half-dozen daring riggers climbed out upon the broad shoulders. The head was lowered, dropping into the exact position. The bolts were inserted and quickly made fast. The tackle was cast off and the statue stood complete.

Two men crawled out upon the bronze headgear and stood upon the hat's rim, waving their hats and cheering lustily. The workmen on the platform at the foot of the statue took up the cry, which was echoed from a small crowd on the pavement below.

An American flag was hoisted from the top of the derrick, 000 feet from the street, the highest altitude from which it has floated on any building or monument in this country. The employes of the Tacony Iron and Metal Company, after driving the last rivet, were each presented with $10 and given a holiday until Friday, when the false work around the statue will be removed. It is remarkable that in the molding of the statue, the setting it up in the City Hall Courtyard, and its final completion at the top of the tower not a workman was injured.

Alexander M. Calder, the sculptor who designed the statue, laments the fact that the statue has been placed with its face toward the northeast, instead of the south. He says:

"In regarding the figure as a mere finial for the tower, as shown in the early drawings, it would not matter so much what point it faced, but, considered as a statue of the founder of Pennsylvania, and as such it is intended, it ought to face the south and the light, the only way it can be satisfactorily seen at such a height and the way it was designed by the sculptor when the model was made."

Architect Powell, when questioned, replied: "It was never the intention that the statue should face in any other direction. The first drawings of the building show it facing toward the north, which is the front of the building. If anything, it will look better as it is than in the full glare of the sun. It is more appropriate, too. As he stands now Penn is looking toward the spot where he effected his famous treaty with the Indians."

A. P. A. Without Much Effect.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Hon. William M. Olin, whom the A. P. A. had marked for special slaughter, actually carried the City of Boston by 225 votes over his Democratic opponent, and, next to Gov. Greenhalge, for whom 180,307 votes were thrown, Mr. Olin, with his 158,459 votes, stands at the head of the poll.

Figaro's Deceased Editor.

"Faire un Magnard," writes the Paris correspondent of The London Daily News, means, in the jargon of the Boulevard newspaper offices, to write a close, unvarnished and yet anything but commonplace article which every one can understand, and which most persons will take pleasure in reading. The verb, not of course known to the Academy, "Magnarder," speaks of the successful editorship of M. Magnard. One could tell what kind of man he was from his articles, which seldom extended over half a column. He was of a full habit, and his face and figure were plump and good-natured. One was not to expect high thoughts or motives in his conversation, but much solid excellence. Parisians spoke of his articles as having in a peculiar degree the French virtues of clearness and conciseness, but he was in blood a Belgian, which he also looked. His capacity for selecting out of a heap of contributions the thing which would tell most in the next issue made him a valuable editor in hurried times. He was a brilliant classical scholar, and held that it was only writers whose minds had been steeped in the works of the ancients, who felt what a merit it is to be plain and unvarnished.

There's a Difference in Professors.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

All the difference between the practical mind and the theoretical was shown in a Bowdoin College recitation room one day last week, when a leaky gas pipe gave a junior class division an adjourn. But the professor who occupied the room for the next hour rose above the difficulty. He lighted the gas and his recitation went on as usual.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. Call Mrs. Kerrigan's, 463 Columbus Av., near 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 12 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By highly-recommended French lady; speaks German. Mano, 563 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to recommend her chambermaid, who can be seen at 21 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city references. 235 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid in public place; first-class reference. 330 East 27th St., basement.

Cooks.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—By Englishwoman with society lady; would take entire charge of household, dinners, and marketing; has good references; wages, $45 to $50. V. R., 330 West 17th St.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls together; first-class city references. 345 East 41st St.; ring Mrs. Lind's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Norwegian woman as cook and laundress; city or country; home more than wages. 207 West 29th St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as good cook and baker; would do coarse washing; best city reference. Box 885 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; willing to help with washing; city references; in private family. 130 East 32d St.

COOK.—As cook; no objection to washing; in small family. E. B., 68 West 44th St., shoe store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By highly-recommended French couple in private family; wife understands all branches of French and English cooking; husband understands all his duties; best city references. M., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference; just disengaged. McLaughlin, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands her business; very economical; five years' city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By a respectable young French cook; understands thoroughly French and American cooking; wages, $25 with kitchenmaid. T. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thorough in French and American styles; excellent baker; first-class city reference. M. A., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in private family; best city reference. Seen at last employer's, Friday and Saturday, 132 East 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; excellent city reference; young Englishwoman; wages, $25 to $30. A. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; understands her business in every branch; best city reference. J., 145 West 31st St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; can take entire charge of kitchen; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good references; no objections to a short distance in the country. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-experienced servant as first-class kitchenmaid; good plain cook and breadmaker. 644 6th Av., care Mrs. Kohn.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; wash and iron; can be highly recommended from her last place. 232 East 54th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; wages, $20; city reference. R., Box 886 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day housecleaning or office cleaning; first-class laundress; not afraid of work. 212 East 28th St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out to wash or houseclean by day, or would assist at any kind of house work. 805 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with leading house, accustomed to high-class trade, wishing to establish herself in business, will make street costumes from $7 to $10, evening reception and visiting gowns at reasonable prices, (novelty waists a specialty,) or will work at lady's home three days a week at $2.50 a day; reference from present customers. Address all week D. F., 309 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Hennig artisan; ladies' tailor, dressmaker, and furrier; guarantees first-class work and fitting; fur garments altered to give tailor-made effects; ready-made styles; prices moderate; call and judge. 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—Fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Ballings, 5th Av.; stylish, perfect-fitting dresses, $10; dresses renovated. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., one door east of 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; work at reduced price; $1.50 day. 224 East 27th St., one flight, front.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced young Protestant girl in first-class family; highly recommended. E. M., care Mrs. Oliver, 106 East 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; very good seamstress; knows all her duties; best city references. M. O., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French-woman; city references. Melonie, 177 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By one speaking German and French; very good seamstress; first-class reference. Fackler, 225 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent in all her duties; good dressmaker; hair dressing. M. A. P., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a well-educated German maid; has had experience; good dressmaker, packer, and do fine needlework; understands her duties; first-class references. Miss J. V. Huerstell, care of Mrs. C. Huerstell, 215 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman, who understands family washing, or would assist with chamberwork in small family; good city references. Call, for two days, at 186 East 108th St.; ring twice; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work; city or country; wages not under $20; best of reference from last employer. D, N. W., 206 East 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by day in private family or take washing home; best city reference. 138 West 62d St., McCann's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, by the day, or take home family washing; best of reference. 220 East 40th St., basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; competent and trustworthy; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; city references. M. G., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—To children, invalids, or one suffering from nervousness; no objection to travel; terms moderate. Nurse, Times Agency, 850 3d Av.

INVALID NURSE.—Competent; experienced; understands massage; city and doctors' references; city or country. Box 292 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young North of Ireland girl of neat appearance, in private family; would do chamberwork; willing and obliging. 250 West 69th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, Protestant, lately arrived, to take care of children or do chamberwork; good recommendation. Miss B. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy nurse; competent to take charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 159 East 52d St., top floor, front. Harnett.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; four years' reference. M. A., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Experienced; English; perfect parlormaid or housemaid; highest Newport and New-York testimonials. C. A., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid, and assist with waiting; first-class city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; in private family; best of reference; willing and obliging. Call, this afternoon. R. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands care of silver; all kinds of salads, or as chambermaid; excellent reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 2.

Washing.

WASHING.—By American woman; takes home family washing or goes out; first-class references. Mrs. Murray, 236 East 46th St.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN (33) WILL ASSIST IN SEWING or other duties for home. Refined, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL, LATELY arrived, as a mother's help with a baby or grown children; good sewer. Call, between 10 and 11, at 341 West 30th St.

BUTTONHOLES.—Hand-made; first-class work for dressmaker; private families; reasonable. 387 8th Av., 29th St.

GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—By a neat young woman as general servant or as chambermaid and waitress; will go to country; nice home preferred to high wages. 230 East 27th St.

MASSAGE GRADUATE (SWEDISH) TREAT ladies at their home. Masseuse, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; best references. Diligency, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman, single-handed, where parlormaid is kept; understands his duties; first-class city references. R. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as first-class butler; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent city references; city or county. F. C., Hillsdale, Bergen County N. J.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; last employer will recommend. A. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent colored man as first-class butler in private family; four years' reference from last place. 239 West 61st St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Frenchman, who understands his business in all branches; good city references. L. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed; careful; silver, china, glass; thorough care of gentleman's wardrobe. H., 625 8th Av.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; is first-class valet. F. M., 119 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; first-class; age, 35; sober and capable; best reference. P. E., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; excellent references. T. Price, 305 9th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—In private family; age, 30; of good habits; willing, obliging; perfectly sober; not afraid of work; thoroughly experienced; best city references from first-class New-York family; speaks French, English, German, Hungarian. Yulian, 806 6th Av., cigar store.

BUTLER.—First-class single-handed butler; many years' experience, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; North German; aged 33; speaks English fluently, also French; good references; city or country. Butler, news store, 1,254 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable of taking entire management of first-class private family; would go on trial by the day or week if required. C. B., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended young man, aged 31, who thoroughly understands how to run large dinners, receptions, and balls; long references; position with first-class family. Florist, 896 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; 32; single; sober; understands his duties; care of parlor floor; willing; three years' first-class city references; just disengaged. Eugene, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as first-class butler in a private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman of good habits; reliable and obliging; single; middle-aged; city and Brooklyn references. Address, by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; man of good abilities; personally recommended by last employer. A. C., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; with one or more footmen; aged 33; tall, good appearance; excellent reference. L. D., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, hard-working man; Protestant; personal reference will testify that advertiser is strictly sober, honest, and respectful. Scarboro, 201 East 14th St.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly competent, sober, willing; aged 22; height, 5 feet 8 inches; best city references. Jean H., Box 230 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; take full management of dining room; expert in table decorations; best city reference. J. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, hard-working man, not a figurehead; good caterer; very best personal reference; no objection to going South. Scarboro, 201 East 14th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, where a second man or parlormaid is kept; six years' reference; understands well the care of silver. J. M., care of E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—By a young man (25) as butler in a private family; single-handed or where parlormaid is kept; best city reference. R. A., 959 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to place her first-class butler; thoroughly understands all indoor work; willing to take care of parlor floor. Call, Friday, from 10 to 2 P. M., at 29 West 31st St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; best city references; experienced in all branches; steady position desired, or extra day work for dinner parties. Call or address, any day except Sunday, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., Mr. Wittmayer, pastor of the French Church, 30 West 22d St.

CHEF.—By competent Frenchman as chef. Morel, 468 7th Av.

Coachmen.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SECURE A GOOD place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at Mr. Parrish's, 20 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out his horses wants to find a situation for his man, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class man; understands care of furnaces; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; moderate wages to steady position. Call, two days, or address present employer's, 32 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; also furnaces, and all indoor work, willing and obliging; first-class reference from former and last employer, who can be seen; city or country. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good city driver; sober, willing, and obliging; five years' references from last employer, who can be seen. M. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' best city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; sober; honest; leaves on account of gentleman giving up horses and going abroad; stylish city driver; best reference; city or country. P. H., 108 West 53d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young single man; 26; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; four years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. P. S., Box 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Swede; disengaged on Dec. 1 on account of family going to Europe; is a first-class man, and present employer will highly recommend him. 109 West 96th St.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman as coachman or second; lately from England; abstainer; ride and drive; knows city; 5 feet 6 inches, 133 pounds; excellent references. Johnson, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man of neat appearance; twelve years' experience in care of fine carriages, harness, and horses; best city reference; last employer can be seen. E. M., 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a good place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at Mr. Parrish's, 20 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; sober, willing and obliging; first-class references. W., 330 West 70th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, lately from England, as groom or coachman; town or country; late driver in army; references exemplary. H. B., 251 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes to recommend her coachman as a thoroughly-competent man; careful city driver; strictly temperate. 15 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married Swede, 28; first-class driver; understands horses; has first-class references; city or country. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. K., 36 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; single; age, 30; first-class reference; city or country. S. D., 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; single; city or country; first-class reference. E. F., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Has first-class city and Newport reference. E. N., 103 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN—GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; reference. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—English; single; city or country; good references. E. F., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class in all respects; 25 years' best city reference; can refer to all past employers personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Single; groom or useful man; good references; sober, obliging; wages no object. Schwartz, 366 West 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands his business in every department; greenhouses, rosehouses, orchards, and graperies; all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, both under glass and out of doors; also the laying out of new places, improving old ones; good, faithful workingman; takes pride in keeping everything in good order; nine years' references from last employer, who can be seen. M. Hatton, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—Large experience in all branches; private and commercial gardening, both in Europe and America; good plant and grape grower; roses grown, vegetable gardens, Winter forcing of tomatoes, cucumbers, &c.; care and making of lawns, planting and improving grounds; now disengaged; Scotchman; married; no children; recommendations from prominent city parties for the above. Gardener, Box 215 Times.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; understands the care of horses; careful driver; many years' good references; last families can be seen. T. H. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a respectable young man as plain gardener; willing to make himself generally useful. F. Owens, 502 West 49th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man, Protestant, as first groom; three years' reference; can refer to past employer. J. C., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—Scotch; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city reference. N. R. R., 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—German; good houseworker; willing and obliging; understands waiting; good carver; can cook; useful in many ways; in private family; best reference. Wernicke, 210 Waverley Place.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family, by young man; thoroughly understands care brasses, silver, windows, furnace; highest references for capability and character. Respectful, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly competent in every respect; willing and obliging; first-class reference; city or country. B., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Swiss as valet or to do general housework; private family; best of Paris and city family references. Gleeck, Box 381 Times, Up Town.

VALET or WAITER.—By a well-recommended young German; good appearance. E. O. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—No objection to traveling; very respectable; good reference. Valet, 904 8th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a competent colored man as first-class waiter; good city reference. R. M., 137 West 33d St.

OUR "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

A Little Song of Hope.

Frank L. Stanton in The Atlanta Constitution.

No tears, dear, if the black skies frown—
Hope for the best!
No storm the rainbow's smile can drown—
Hope for the best.

There is a light somewhere. Some day,
From east to west
Will shine a deathless morning's ray:
Hope for the best.

Old proverb! Yea, but cheering—sweet—
Divinely blest;
Even with the sharp thorns round your feet,
Hope for the best.

What hope in sighing? Time still flies
From life's unrest;
Tears blur the blue in God's sweet skies:
Hope for the best.

And, old or new, still sing the song
That life loves best;
One melody a whole life long—
Hope for the best.

Bootless.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

There is a dealer in men's shoes who has, sticking out of each p

"PENNSY," 18; HARVARD, 4

The Crimson Eleven Again Beaten After a Game Fight.

QUAKERS PLAYED A BRILLIANT GAME

Though the Contest Lacked Roughness, Five Cambridge Men Were Forced to Retire—Osgood's Fine Runs.

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Harvard.
Gelbert	Left end	Emmons, Cabot
Wagonhurst	Left tackle	Hallowell, Wheeler
Woodruff	Left guard	Mackie
Bull	Centre	F. Shaw, Doucett
Wharton	Right guard	J. N. Shaw
Minds	Right tackle	Waters
Rosengarten	Right end	A. Brewer
Williams	Quarter back	Weems
Knipe	Left half back	Whittemore
Osgood	Right h'f b'k	C. Brewer, Dunlop
Brooke	Full back	Fairchild, Dunlop, and Hayes

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Twenty-two thousand persons saw the football warriors of old Pennsylvania gain the greatest victory in the history of University of Pennsylvania football here to-day. The wildest Quaker enthusiast had never dreamed that his team could score eighteen points against Harvard, crippled though they were as a result of the battle with Yale.

Harvard scored her sole touch-down by a series of beautifully-executed mass plays on the tackles, though it is only due to the Quaker team to say that they originally received the ball through a notably wrong decision of the referee.

On the punt to the Pennsylvania's twenty-five yard line a Harvard player accidentally kicked the ball off the ground as it was rolling past Osgood, right against Brooke, and then fell on it. He was off side, of course, but the fact that he touched the ball escaped the eyes of the officials.

The only scoring in the first half was within two minutes of the call of time, Gelbert forcing Hayes over the line for a safety. For the first fifteen minutes of play Harvard had a little the better of the game, but after that everything went Pennsylvania's way.

Five Harvard men—Capt. Emmons, Hallowell, F. Shaw, Charlie Brewer, and Fairchild—were forced to retire, through injuries, and that handicapped Harvard badly in the second half. It was not the roughness of the play that put them out of the game, however, but more than anything else the fact that at least three—Emmons, Brewer, and Hallowell—were not in fit condition to play.

A cleaner contest has never been witnessed here. The Harvard men, players and substitutes, unite in saying they never took part in a contest in which less unnecessary roughness was displayed. There was only one exhibition of slugging during the game, and that a mild one, Hallowell hitting Brooke in the face after he had kicked. At the first opportunity the Pennsylvanias returned the compliment, but the affair went no further.

The only very seriously injured player was Hallowell, and he looked more dead than alive when he was carried to the Harvard dressing room. Capt. Emmons was the first man laid off, but he witnessed the remainder of the game, wrapped in blankets, from the side line. Not a single Pennsylvanian was retired from the game, and it is a good proof of the skill with which the Quakers have been managed to report that they have gone through the Princeton, Cornell, and Harvard games without losing a single player in any of the three contests, although every one of the opposing teams had a number of men laid off.

The town is celebrating in great style to-night. Chestnut Street is alive with students, and the theatres are crowded. The university following is claiming with vigor that their favorites hold now the football championship.

The crowd at the game was the greatest ever assembled at an athletic contest here, though it fell some 5,000 below the estimate. No more interesting game from a spectacular standpoint has been played. The kicking was very frequent throughout the contest, and the number of exciting runs remarkable.

Osgood closed his career on the football gridiron by playing the greatest game of his life. From caught punts, assisted by magnificent interference by Knipe, Gelbert, and Williams, he made three runs, two for forty-two yards and one for fifty-two.

Capt. Knipe also signalized his departure from the gridiron by terrific plunges through the line and the finest interference ever shown by a Quaker.

For Harvard, Waters was pretty much in every play, the two Brewers did magnificent tackling, and the whole eleven put up a game which the Pennsylvanians declare to be the hardest to meet of all this year.

The crowd had hardly settled down ready to witness the play when, promptly at 2 o'clock, Capt. Knipe's warriors put in an appearance on the field. It was the usual scene of wild excitement then for the next few minutes. After a fifteen-minute wait another great roar greeted the appearance of the Harvard eleven on the opposite side. Very few minutes elapsed before Referee Dashiell asked: "Are you ready, Capt. Knipe? Ready, Capt. Emmons?" and play was on.

Harvard had won the toss, choosing the west goal, with the strong sun right in Pennsylvania's eyes. There was no wind, so that in other respects the two sides of the field were equally advantageous. The Quaker players claimed, after the first half, however, that the sunlight was the cause of many of their muffs.

Brooke opened play for Pennsylvania by a beautiful kick to Harvard's fifteen-yard line, the ball being immediately returned to the forty-five-yard mark. Then Pennsylvania began a series of dashing plays that looked good for a touch-down. Knipe started the fun with an eight-yard dash around right end, Osgood following suit on the other side for a like distance. A plunge through right tackle for three yards by Gilbert put the ball close to Harvard's line, but on the next down Capt. Knipe fumbled, after he had made five yards, and the ball was Harvard's. For the next fifteen minutes Harvard had rather a little the best of the argument, the ball being in Pennsylvania's territory more than half the time, though never dangerously near to the goal line.

After an ineffectual attempt to gain through the Quaker centre, Fairchild kicked to Osgood, and the Pennsylvania following groaned in despair when the great red and blue back fumbled the ball, and it was Harvard's on the Pennsylvania fifty-yard line. It was an inauspicious opening for the Quakers, and things looked bluer still when, after unsuccessful attempts to buck the centre by Waters and Whittemore, Fairchild punted to Pennsylvania's twenty-five-yard line.

On the next down Williams fumbled, giving Harvard a chance to send Whittemore about right end for a twenty-yard gain, Brooke finally bringing him to earth.

The next play sent a thrill through the Crimson followers, C. Brewer shooting out of the bunch, dodging Full Back Brooke cleverly, and crossing the Quaker goal line. Unfortunately it had been off-side play of his interferers that permitted the big run, and so Pennsylvania got the ball on her own forty-five-yard line. On the next plays Capt. Knipe covered eight yards, Osgood three yards around left end, Wharton four yards through left tackle, and Osgood two yards about left end. Knipe's failure to gain on the next down compelled the side kick, which only failed to gain because Rosengarten made a bad muff.

Ten yards for off-side gave the ball to Harvard on Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line. A mass play on the tackles netted four yards, and Fairchild's gain of three yards through the centre made it the first down, with the ball near the five-yard line.

Arthur Brewer's attempt around the ends was unsuccessful, but Fairchild on the next play put the ball five yards nearer. It was only ten yards to a touch-down, but Harvard's fumble spoiled the nearest approach of the half to a touch-down. Brooke dropped back immediately for a kick. A. Brewer made a free catch on the twenty-five-yard line. Waters made the kick-off, Knipe gaining fifteen yards on the catch. After a failure to gain, Williams tried a sensational long pass to Osgood. The pass and the catch were both beautifully executed, but the play failed because the rest of the Quaker team failed to form any interference at all.

Pennsylvania then forced the ball well down the field, Brooke making a beautiful try for a goal from the field off the thirty-five-yard line. The referee, however, judged it to be a few inches to one side of the goal posts. Harvard kicked, Brooke returning to Hayes, who foolishly attempted to catch the ball, although it was sure to go over the line. Gelbert savagely tackled him, and compelled a safety touch-down. Score, 2—0. Time was almost immediately called.

The sun was in Harvard's eyes in the second half. The crimson boys having the kick-off, Wharton muffed, and again it was Cambridge's ball on the twenty-five-yard line. Two futile attempts to gain by Waters, and the ball was Pennsylvania's. Brooke kicked to the fifty-yard line, Hayes fumbling, and Wagon hurst falling on it, Brooke again kicked, Hayes making fifteen yards on the catch, another fifteen yards around right end by the same players, and Harvard attempted to kick, Knipe broke through the line, blocked Hayes's kick, Wagonhurst picking it up, and beautifully guarded by Gelbert, he crossed the line for a touch-down, from which Gelbert kicked an easy goal. Score—8 to 0.

The kick-off resulted in an exchange between Osgood and Waters, which finally left the pigskin on Harvard's forty-five-yard line. It was a beautiful play by the Quaker back, Osgood starting, unguarded, and dodging several crimson backs. In an instant Knipe joined him, then Williams guarded him for ten yards, and finally Gelbert aided.

The ball then changed hands a number of times on holding and off-side decisions, but finally went to Harvard on Pennsylvania's twenty-five-yard line through a mistake by the referee. Hayes kicked to Osgood, but the latter did not attempt to take the ball, which was rolling on the ground. Instead, he guarded off one of the Harvard ends; another Harvard man unintentionally kicked the ball with his foot against Brooke, and then fell on it. It should have been Pennsylvania's on off-side play. By a series of finely-executed mass plays by the tackle the ball was forced down against the hitherto impregnable Quaker defense to a touch-down.

Hayes began the fun with a three-yard plunge through the centre, then Waters and Hayes carried it five yards further, as it was the first down with the ball on the fifteen-yard line. Waters then was thrown for a loss, but Hayes was worth five yards more, Whittemore got between Woodruff and Brill, and Dunlop made two yards through the centre. Hayes gained six yards around right end to within two yards of the goal line, and then the final plunge of Waters tallied for the crimson. The try for goal was a failure, the pigskin hitting the bar fair in the middle. Score: 12—4.

After the kick-off Whittemore fumbled. Knipe secured the ball, and with a clear field, started off down the field, Arthur Brewer making what appeared to be a hopeless chase to catch the speedy Pennsylvanian. Ten yards from the goal line, with a desperation born of despair, he made a terrific dive of five yards through the air, laying a single hand on Knipe's foot. It was enough to stop the University man a minute, and before he had gone five yards further the Harvard players were down upon him. In making the tackle Brewer received Knipe's foot in his face, and was temporarily laid off.

On the return play, Gelbert took the ball to the line, Knipe being forced over for the second touch-down. Williams caught the kick-out, but the try for goal was a failure, the ball hitting the crossbar. Score, 12 to 0.

On the kick-off, Osgood made his third sensational run of fifty-five yards, protected by Brooke, Knipe, and Williams in succession. His run carried the ball within five yards of Harvard's goal line. Knipe made three yards through right tackle, Woodruff one yard through the centre, and then Osgood circled the end for touch-down. Williams caught well on the place kick, and then Brooke sent the ball sailing square between the posts. Score, 18 to 4.

There was only time enough after that for three plays, the whistle blowing with the teams lined up in midfield. Final score, 18 to 4. Attendance, 22,000.

Touch-downs—Osgood, Knipe, Wagonhurst, Waters. Goals from touch-downs—Brooke, 2. Safety touch-down—Hayes. Substitutions—Emmons by Cabot, Holowell by Wheeler, F. Shaw by Doucett, Fairchild by Dunlop, by Hayes; C. Brewer by Dunlop. Referee—Laurie Bliss, Yale. Umpire—Paul Dashiell, Lehigh. Linesmen—Dr. William A. Brooks, Harvard; Dr. Charles H. Schoff, Pennsylvania. Time of halves, 35 minutes.

ROAD RACES AT JAMAICA.

Carl Berger of the Bushwick Wheelmen Wins a Twenty-five-Mile Race.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 29.—This town was in possession of the bicyclists to-day, the Brighton Wheelmen holding their road race meet over the Jamaica course. The roads were in first-rate condition, there were good fields of starters, and few accidents. There were three "rattling" races, the first was a ten-mile match race between John Warner of the Liberty Wheelmen and Frank Munz of the Amphion Wheelmen. Munz won in 36:05½. Warner's tire was punctured on the home-stretch, but he finished a close second on the run.

The other races were the boys' eight-mile handicap race and the twenty-five mile open handicap. In the latter race there were twenty-nine starters, Carl Berger of the Bushwick Wheelmen won the prize for first place, and also captured the time prize.

In the finish of the twenty-five-mile race A. R. Sheppard of the Amphion Wheelmen fell from his wheel and was run over. He was not seriously hurt, however. The course is eight and a third miles in length, and is entirely over macadamized roads. The prize for the match race was a handsome silver swinging pitcher. There were five place prizes in the boys' race, and twelve in the twenty-five-mile race, as well as a time prize in each contest. These prizes were all silver pieces. George A. Webb was referee.

Summaries:

Match Race, Ten Miles, Between John Warner, Liberty Wheelmen, and Frank Munz, Amphion Wheelmen.—Won by Munz. Time—36:05½.

Boys' Race, Eight Miles.—Karkella, (2:00,) won. Time—29:45; L. Scoff, Amphion Wheelmen, (1:30,) second; William Kettner, Brooklyn, third.

Handicap Race, 25 Miles.—Carl Berger, Bushwick Wheelmen, won. Time—1:14½; F. W. Richt, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, second; J. Talbot, Bedford Cycle Club, third.

ESSEX COUNTY ROADSTER RACES

Amateur Cyclers Have Some Lively Contests at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—The first annual bicycle races of the Essex County Roadsters, an organization of amateur riders under seventeen years of age, were held to-day on Central Avenue. The older folks turned out in great numbers to see the younger people's sport. The starter was H. Sutphen of this city; the judge was Emil H. Burhnot, and time referee, Jacob Axt.

The route was from Central Avenue, Newark, to Centre Street, Orange; to South Orange, to Munn Avenue, East Orange; to Central Avenue, Newark. The distance covered was five miles, the route being covered twice.

The greatest interest was taken in the ten-mile handicap, which was won by Herbert Williams of Newark. There were twelve competitors, but the pace set by Williams was too much for five of them, who dropped out in the last five miles. They were Herbert Hahn, Adam Glutting, Arthur Bradley, Leo Baker, and William Mihlon. Three races were contested.

The summaries follow:

Half-Mile.—Won by G. S. Sciff, Herbert Williams second, Jacob N. Axt third. Time—1:17. Arthur Bradley, Adam Glutting, Hobart Hahn, and Leo Baker also competed.

One Mile Handicap.—Won by George E. Collom of Hoboken, S. J. Marshall, Jr., of Kearny, second; William Hurley of Hoboken, third. Time—2:33.

Ten Mile Handicap.—Won by Herbert Williams of Newark, Howard See Sutphen second, Jacob N. Axt third. Time—39:00. Best net time was made by William Van Dannecker, 32:04. Harry J. Axt, Charles Hoffman, and David T. Howarth also finished.

SHOOTING AT BABYLON.

Sweepstakes Decided on the Westminster Kennel Club's Grounds.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 29.—A special train brought several well-known members of the Westminster Kennel Club here to-day, who rounded out the day in shooting a number of sweepstakes. No big matches were shot, but the participants apparently had as much fun as if the entrance fee was $100 instead of $5.

The shooting began about 10:30 and continued until dark. The day was a perfect one. Superintendent Mott was the referee, but was never called upon to render a decision.

A turkey dinner was served. The shooting was very good, few of the birds escaping beyond the wire fence. Most of the birds were killed with one barrel, but the second barrel was usually discharged to make sure. Among those present were J. Larocque, Jr., C. Haswell, A. Blank, Charles Coster, W. T. Jerome, James H. Carll, John Snedecor, Joseph M. Sammis, L. F. Fitzgerald, Harry I. Nicholas, and W. R. Knapp. J. Palmer, Fred Hoey, Capt. A. C. Money, and B. F. Kirtridge were the biggest winners.

Connecticut Marksmen Win.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 29.—A rifle team from Company C, Second Regiment of New-Jersey, was in this city to-day in contest with a team from Company I, Third Regiment and suffered a defeat by a score of 278 to 241.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $250; five furlongs. McKee, 120 pounds, (Griffin,) 10 to 1, won; Dreibund, 112, (Sims,) 13 to 5, second; High Point Belle, 120, (Bergen,) 3 to 1, third. Buckeye, Hermanita Hailstone, Parthenia, Olly Gamin, Harris, Austin, and Midstar also ran. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $250; five and a half furlongs. Senator Vest, 102 pounds, (Griffin,) 7 to 1, won; Maggie Smith, 94, (Keefe,) 15 to 1, second; Vision, 107, (Penn,) 20 to 1, third. Chilion, Vidoco, Lady Superior, Eufelda, Ninety-seven, Kenneth, Sappho, Anxiety, and Helena gelding also ran. Time—1:10.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $250; one mile and a half. Baroness, 97 pounds, (C. Carrigan,) 15 to 1, won; Charter, 108, (Sims,) 4 to 1, second; Miss Dixie, 106, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, third. Clarus, Star Actress, Pulitzer, and Blue Garter also ran. Time—2:40½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250; half a mile. Maringo, 100 pounds, (C. Carrigan,) 7 to 1, won; Velvet Rose, 103, (Burrell,) 7 to 1, second; Vanbrunt, 97, (Finnegan,) 4 to 5, third. Antonio and Meteor also ran. Time—0:50.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250; six furlongs. Hammie, 110 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 1, won; Equation, 103, (Penn,) 6 to 1, second; Vestibule, 98, (Nacey,) 8 to 1, third. Blizzard and Bluemass also ran. Time—1:17.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250; one mile. Marshall, 112 pounds, (Snedeker,) 9 to 5, won; Little Tom, 91, (Keefe,) 2 to 1, second; Void, 106, (Sims,) 4 to 1, third. Plenty, First Light, and Beauregard also ran; Hardy Fox started, but broke down. Time—1:42½.

Fritz Wagner's Match Race.

There were few spectators at the Parkway track, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to witness the three-cornered trotting race between John Hayes's George Sprague, T. L. Arthur's Fritz Wagner, and H. Bellou's John Y. The track was in fine condition, and the contest turned out to be a spirited one, with only a nose separating Fritz Wagner and John Y. in the last two heats. Summary:

Sweepstakes $150; trotting.

T. L. Arthur's Fritz Wagner, b. g., pedigree unknown, (Arthur)	3	1	1	1
H. Bellou's John Y., b. g., (Bellou)	1	2	2	2
J. Hayes's George Sprague, blk. g., (Hayes and James Whelpley)	2	3	3	3

Time—2:36½; 2:36¾; 2:36½; 2:36½

Trotting at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The three races on the Westchester County Fair Grounds were all well attended to-day. The match race between McBride's Brookside and Brown Brothers' Genevieve was won by the latter. Time—2:26; 2:25¼; 2:27¾.

Brown Brothers of East Tarrytown captured the team race from Mr. Young of White Plains. Time—2:56.

In the 2:40 class George See's Rival, of White Plains won over six competitors. Time—2:37½; 2:36¼; 2:38.

Isolene to be Broken Up.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 29.—The steam yacht Isolene, owned by J. H. Flagler, Commodore of the American Yacht Club, was destroyed by fire last Spring. A settlement has just been made by the insurance companies, who assumed control of the wreck, and they have sold it to a dealer, who will strip it. The settlement was effected through arbitration, satisfactory to both parties. The machinery, which was left in a fair condition by the fire, has since been destroyed by the salt water.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden.

Football.—Yale vs. Princeton, at Manhattan Field; Yale freshmen vs. Harvard freshmen, at Cambridge; United States Army Engineers of Willet's Point vs. Company E Battalion Engineers, at West Point.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Bowling.—Manhattan vs. Bushwicks, at American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn; Kings County vs. Montauks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fourni vs. Gallagher, cushion carrom match, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycling Club vs. Manhattans; Union County Roadsters vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

National Amateur Skating Association meeting, 144 Henry Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Special meeting New-York Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

MOUNT RAINIER OR TACOMA

Little Foundation for the Renewed Stories of Volcanic Activity.

From The San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 23.

The old story about the eruption of Mount Rainier is revamped and given currency about once a year. This time it is set forth with more than usual plausibility. Sundry witnesses have seen smoke and vapor. They have noted a change in the configuration of the mountain, and one witness has even testified that he has seen both smoke and fire on the top of it. There is no doubt that Mount Rainier is a spent volcano. Mount Baker is probably another. Mount Shasta is in the same category. There are half a dozen mountain peaks in California that are known to have once been volcanoes. But no amount of fiction can start one of these cones into flame.

It is a curious circumstance that the inhabitants of Tacoma, who still persist in calling Mount Rainier by the name of that city—and with very good reason—have not seen any volcanic activity of their beloved mountain. But the Seattle people, a rival city, or some of them at least, maintain that Mount Rainier is in a state of unusual activity. When these reports are carefully examined they are very unsatisfactory. They do not go to the one point of making out an active volcano, nor even of showing that there is likely to be one on Mount Rainier for the present. It is pretty well established that at times there has been sufficient heat on the crown of Mount Rainier to create a vapor that had the appearance of smoke. More than this has not been established by any authentic testimony during the last twenty years.

The same phenomena have been witnessed many times on Mount Shasta. One mountaineer who made the ascent of this mountain spent the night on the top of it. It was a bitter cold night, and the elements were in the wildest commotion. The mountaineer was in a suffering condition from extreme cold. But at last he found a spot where the ground was warm, evidently from internal heat. He lay down on this warm ground, and made a comfortable night of it. At least, he was saved from freezing. Wherever a spent volcano has still some latent heat it will send up vapor, which will be precipitated at times many miles distant. That is just about all that Mount Rainier or Mount Shasta has done for many years. It is on this slender thread that the story of an eruption is probably hung. If fiction could have been converted into fact, there would have been quite an assortment of volcanoes near the Pacific coast.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Norman—Lamb.

Miss Marion Stewart Lamb and George T. Van Norman were married Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. E. Adams, pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Kate Baird, wife of Col. A. D. Baird of Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

The guests were principally the relatives of the bride. The parlor was decorated with chrysanthemums and potted plants. Mr. and Mrs. Van Norman will make their home at Pittsford, N. Y.

Ferrill—Frost.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Miss Jennie Victoria Frost, daughter of R. O. Frost, was married to Nathaniel Ferrill in Trinity Church this evening. More than a thousand guests were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reed, pastor of the church. Misses Maggie and Mabel Frost, sisters of the bride, were her maids. Miss Lelia Squires officiated as "flower girl." The bride was robed in white satin, with train and veil. A reception followed the wedding at the home of the bride's parents.

GOOD CHEER FOR THE NEWSBOYS

MRS. W. W. ASTOR GAVE THEM A THANKSGIVING DINNER.

A Thousand Street Urchins Demolished 600 Pounds of Turkey, Besides Potatoes, Turnips, and Pies.

Good cheer and pandemonium reigned for an hour and a half last night in the Newsboys' Lodging House, at Chambers and Duane Streets, where a thousand street urchins were the guests at a Thanksgiving dinner provided by Mrs. William Waldorf Astor.

It is the custom of Mrs. Astor, who is now in London, to provide a Thanksgiving dinner annually for the newsboys and gamins of the city, and Rudolph Heig, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Home, received a letter from her last week, authorizing him to get up a turkey banquet regardless of expense.

He promptly notified the inmates of the home, and told them to invite their friends to the dinner, and all through that part of the city from Broadway to the East River and from Fulton Street to the remotest blind alley on Cherry Hill the word went forth that there would be turkey and pie. In the imaginations of the street arabs turkey and pie are inseparably associated with heaven. So when they learned that the bill of fare was to be heavenly they began to diet themselves so that they would have an appetite that would do justice to the occasion.

Six hundred pounds of turkey, ten barrels of potatoes, ten barrels of turnips, 300 loaves of bread, 1,000 pies, and enough tea to fill three or four hogsheads were provided.

The banquet hour was fixed for 7 o'clock P. M., but before 5 the hungry urchins began to arrive. They were shown up into the class room, where they were placed in charge of W. L. McKeon, teacher of the night school, and Clerk Chambers until it was time for them to go into the dining hall. It took less than an hour for the boys to fill the seats, and the late comers had to stand. Volunteers kept the mob in order, but the gamins made the air ring with the clatter of their tongues. When a policeman appeared in the room he was greeted with derisive yells, which swelled until they blended into one concerted ear-piercing shriek.

Impromptu street jests were bandied about, and were followed by unrestrained laughter. Everybody was in a rollicking mood, and the chatter was incessant.

The word finally came from the dining hall down stairs to form in line, and then there was great confusion. All knew that only about a quarter of the number there could be accommodated at the tables at one time, and there arose a scramble for places in the first detachment. No ill nature, however, was manifested, and by degrees the unlucky ones were persuaded to wait their turn, and order was gradually restored.

As the boys trooped Indian fashion into the dining room where the tables were set they doffed their hats and filed around to their places. Within five minutes every seat was taken, and the doors were closed.

There were no gilt-edged menu cards on the tables. They were not needed. Every boy was confronted with a large plate heaped high with roast turkey, mashed potatoes and turnips, and a bowl of tea, two big pieces of bread and a whole pie. For a moment, as they were lost in contemplation of their happiness, there was almost silence, and then their tongues were suddenly loosened again and they broke out into a babel of delight. Their fondest dreams were more than realized. The turkey seemed too sacred to be touched; but human nature triumphed, and with knives and forks, they fell to the attack, and in a few moments only the empty plates and tea bowls remained to tell of what had been.

Meanwhile the boys up stairs had grown impatient. The cries of exultation from below had acted upon their appetites like a whetstone on a knife, and when word came for another batch to fall in line they made a concerted rush for the door. They were restrained, and 250 more were told off, and marched down stairs, and the scene just described was repeated. And so on for the third and fourth time, and then there were no more hungry boys left.

The remnants of the feast were given by Mrs. Heig to women and girls who had come with baskets.

AN ECCENTRIC OLD MAN DISAPPEARS

He Was from This City and Thought Himself Fabulously Wealthy.

From The San Francisco Examiner, Nov. 21.

Interest in Daniel Murphy, an eccentric old gentleman who has for months been about the Palace Hotel, and who has a son, Frank J. Murphy, a lawyer at Watsonville, has been increased during the last few days by his disappearance. He has not been seen since Friday, though extensive search has been made, and the police are wondering if he is not the man who jumped from the Lombard Street Wharf on Sunday.

Daniel Murphy was a strange old man, and was known to hundreds of guests of hotels by his peculiar acts. He came here from Elmira, N. Y., some six months ago, bearing a strong letter of indorsement from J. Sloat Fassett. Among other things Murphy claimed to be a newspaper man, and said he had been sent out to report the details of the Martin will case.

He also claimed to possess untold sums of money. He seems never to have stopped regularly at any hotel, but frequented them all. He was about the Palace and Grand mainly. As he scanned the register he invariably began singing in a low tone. Nearly all the time he seemed as wild as an asylum inmate, but was evidently harmless. With all his wildness he occasionally talked in a most convincing way, and it was hard to detect that he was not in his right mind.

One day he went to Levy's and ordered $900 worth of furs, had his measure taken, and asked to have the goods sent to him at the Palace. On another occasion he claimed to have bought all the Stanford horses. Out of the lot he said he had one horse that could move a mile in a minute.

He also negotiated for a gold mine with M. A. Hurley of West Point, Calaveras County, who is staying at the hotel. The queer old man believed himself enormously wealthy, and bought jewels, ranches, and mines without stint.

One day he rushed into the Palace proclaiming that he had become the possessor of an enormous quantity of railroad tickets, from which he was going to make an immense sum. Advancing to the telegraph office he wrote this dispatch:

San Francisco, Oct. 20

C. P. Huntington, New-York: What price will you give for stolen tickets between here and Pacific Grove?

D. MURPHY, Palace Hotel.

His son at Watsonville has twice bought tickets for him to New-York. Once he got as far as Port Costa, when he came back and sold the ticket. He became so singular in his acts in other ways at the hotels that he was several times led away. The son employed a man to start him east again last Friday, but the old man eluded him, and got away, and that is why it is feared, since he has not been seen, that he may have been the man who leaped into the bay. He was about sixty-five years old, of medium size and had gray whiskers.

Populist Amendment Defeated.

From The Chicago Journal.

While folly and ignorance have been claiming the adoption of the Populist amendment to the Illinois State Constitution, the election returns have settled its defeat by the most overwhelming majority ever withheld from a constitutional proposition. According to the revised returns of the State, the total, although incomplete, popular vote was:

Wulff (Rep)	465,174
Claggett (Dem)	319,651
Randolph (Pop)	137,912
Puterbaugh (Proh)	16,867
Mann (Ind)	920
Total	940,524
Necessary to a majority	470,263
Vote for the amendment	146,484
Short of constitional majority	323,779

This table shows how utterly without popular support was the proposition to amend the Constitution in the matter of the inviolability and freedom of contracts. The vast majority of the voters realized that, even were it adopted, the Supreme Court of the United States would declare it null and void under the National Constitution.

A very elegant assortment of Inlaid Tables and Cabinets, at very low prices, can be had at FLINT'S, at 45 West 23d Street.—Adv.

Kraemer

West 23d St.
opposite
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

To-Day and To-Morrow
20 Per Cent. Reduction
from regular prices
on all our
Misses' and Children's
CLOAKS and DRESSES.

Parents desirous of obtaining the best values and latest novelties in Children's Garments should avail themselves of this opportunity.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Meeting of the Friday Evening Dancing Class To-night.—The Friday Evening Dancing Class will hold its first meeting for the season to-night at Sherry's. The cotillion will be led by Faneuil Weisse. The class, which promises to be among the most popular organizations of the kind this season, has a membership of about 250 young folk, many of whom will make their début this Winter. The dance will take place in the large ballroom. Many prominent society women will act as patronesses, and several well-known young men will form a Floor Committee. Their names have been printed in this column.

—Whitelaw Reid in Morocco.—According to recent letters, Whitelaw Reid, who sailed for the Mediterranean early in the month, is at Morocco for a few days. Mr. Reid was introduced to the young Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tangier by the American Consul General. Mr. Reid did not meet the Sultan, as the latter was at Fez, but he was introduced to the Moorish Governor of the provinces. Mr. Reid was visited by the Sultan's Minister and the Governor. His health has improved a great deal since his short stay abroad.

—Receptions To-day.—Although Friday is not one of the most popular reception days with society people, many informal teas will take place this afternoon and evening. Mrs. W. O. Inglis of 24 West Fifty-ninth Street will be at home this afternoon from 2 until 4 o'clock and this evening from 8 until 10. Mrs. E. M. Cutler of 2,109 Madison Avenue will also receive to-day. An informal reception will be given by Mrs. Paul E. Lamarche of 225 Central Park West.

—Mrs. Chase's Reception.—Among the large receptions next week one of the most interesting will be given by Mrs. Chase of 481 Fifth Avenue, on Dec. 5, from 3 until 6 o'clock P. M., to introduce her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lucien B. Chase, daughter of the late Major Bouremo and granddaughter of the late S. N. Pike. Mr. and Mrs. Chase were married last Summer. Mr. Chase is a member of the Manhattan Club and other well-known social organizations.

—Sir Julian Pauncefote to Return.—The British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Lady Pauncefote, and the Misses Pauncefote, who have been abroad since early last Summer, will sail for this country to-morrow. Upon arriving here, Sir Julian and his family will go directly to Washington, but will in all probability return to New-York for the first meeting of the Patriarchs.

—Miss Helene Jones Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Helene Jones, daughter of the late Theodore H. Jones, to David F. Bourne. The wedding will take place early in January, at the home of the bride's mother, on East Seventy-second Street, after which the young couple will sail for Europe, to spend the remainder of the Winter and Spring in travel on the Continent.

—Engagement of Mayor Gilroy's Son.—The engagement is announced of Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., second son of Mayor Gilroy, to Miss Natalie Hale, daughter of the late Col. H. H. Hale of Bradford, Mass. Mrs. and Miss Hale are now living at the Madrid, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street.

—Dr. and Mrs. E. Mortimer's Dinner.—A pleasant social incident of Wednesday evening was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mortimer in honor of Mrs. Le Valley and Miss Le Valley. The table was prettily decorated with chrysanthemums and yellow roses.

—Mrs. H. B. Moore, Jr., at Home.—Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., who is occupying one of W. E. D. Stokes's houses, on Seventy-third Street, having moved there from the Nevada, has chosen Wednesday afternoons for her "at homes."

—Wedding Cards.—Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Louise Cable, daughter of George Cable, the novelist, to James A. Chard of Brooklyn, on Dec. 7.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Francis Armstrong Livingston.

Francis Armstrong Livingston died yesterday at his home, the Briars, at Garrisons, N. Y. He was born in 1825 at Rhinebeck. He moved to this city with his parents when a boy, and soon after entered the University of New-York.

Leaving college when about half through the course, he entered the firm of McCracken & Livingston, importers and manufacturers of burr stones, the predecessor of the present firm of W. & F. Livingston, 391 Canal Street. Mr. Livingston continued with the firm until two years ago, since which time he has led a retired life. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

Philip L. Balz.

Philip L. Balz, a prominent real estate lawyer, died at his home, 816 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night from blood poisoning following the extraction of a tooth. He was forty years old. He studied law in the office of Underhill & Co., in Brooklyn, and was admitted to the bar in 1876.

He was a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Parkway Driving Club, and the Royal Arcanum. He leaves a wife and two children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. James Wood, a prominent business man of Danville, Va., died yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was a native of Fauquier County, Va. He was for several years in the internal revenue service. He had also held several important local offices.

—Capt. Ferris P. Brower, formerly of Troy, N. Y., and a well-known steamboat Captain on the Hudson, died yesterday in Minneapolis, Minn., of injuries received a few days ago by being thrown from a street car.

A Cotton Buyer's Trade Mark.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The party of Philadelphia cotton buyers now at the De Soto is as lively and jolly a crowd as can be met with anywhere. Mr. John E. Widdall is one of the heaviest buyers in the party, and is also the source of much of its life and gayety. He is one of the largest buyers of the Philadelphia market. He is a bachelor now, but expects to become a benedict soon. The other members of the party were mystified for some time at seeing all of Mr. Weddall's cotton marked with the letters "V. P. D.," but they understood when he explained that these were the initial letters of his intended's name, and that he had adopted them as a trade mark.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing.
How To Know
It Is All Wool.

There is a great difference between Boys' Clothing that is all wool, and that which is not. After long and hard wear, the all wool holds its color and its good appearance, while that which has cotton carded in, soon looks faded and shabby.

But to begin with, all wool and part cotton cloths are made to look so much alike that even the expert can not tell them apart except by chemical test. How then are you to know which you are getting?

This is one way: We sell Boys' Clothing with a positive guarantee that it is absolutely all wool—like all other goods sold here, if it does not prove satisfactory, you can bring it back, and get your money.

And our Suits from $5 to $6 show that our prices compare favorably with the mixed fabrics so often sold for all wool, besides there is the advantage of correct style and fit.

60-62 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Two bales of cotton took fire at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Mallory Line steamship pier, at the foot of Burling Slip. They were thoroughly examined by the officials of the company and found to contain no evidence of having been set afire. It is presumed that a spark from a longshoreman's pipe caused the blaze.

—The annual service of St. George's Chapter, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and Sixteenth Street, this evening. The Rev. W. S. Rainsford and Robert E. Speer, Princeton, '89, will make addresses.

—The new drawbridge at Macomb's Dam was not opened yesterday, as was expected. The time for the opening has not yet been set. The bridge will not be completed before the middle of next January.

—The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station said last night that there were no developments in the Foglia murder case. Not the slightest trace of the murderer has been found.

—The Rev. R. S. MacArthur will preside to-day at the Fulton Street noon prayer meeting.

Brooklyn.

—An overheated stove in the two-story frame house of Mrs. Mary Mahoney, on Rochester Avenue, near East New-York Avenue, caused a fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It extended to the next house, occupied by Thomas Gannon. Two barns were also destroyed. The entire loss will be less than $5,000.

Friday
Nov. 30-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

NEITHER LACKED TURKEY

The "Ins" and the "Outs" Alike Observed Thanksgiving.

BUT THE WINNERS' JOY NOT UNALLOYED

Quigg Mourned Lost Bowery Popularity—Many G. O. P. Men Worried About the Cutting of the Pie Patronage.

It has been many years since Republican politicians celebrated Thanksgiving Day with such profound gratitude as they did yesterday.

They were thankful, as were the members of the various organizations allied under the Committee of Seventy's banner, that Tammany had been defeated, that there was a chance of securing decency in the Municipal Government, and that citizens generally were disposed to insist upon the reforms promised.

Certain men who want office of one sort and another were duly thankful for past favors, and it was only when they turned to the future that there was a little shadow. This came from uncertainty as to the chances of securing a piece of the political bird known as patronage.

Of course, this does not apply to Lemuel Ely Quigg, the Congressman from the Fourteenth District, for he has all that an ambitious politician may hope for—an office with a comfortable salary.

And yet there was one little matter of uncertainty in which Quigg's name figured yesterday.

A week or two ago, it will be remembered, Quigg made a speech in which he outlined the policy of the Republican Congress on certain tariff measures, and following the report of that speech which "Tom" Ronan took to the Second District, there sprung up a Bowery boom for Quigg as Speaker.

Quigg did not take this very seriously, although it pleased him. It was worth something to live in an up-town district, and suddenly leap into popularity on the Bowery. As Quigg reasoned it out, only two men have attained that distinction in recent years other than himself. One of these was Dr. Depew. The other was Oliver Sumner Teall. To be the third of this trio was a thing not to be despised.

The Bowery, however, is not a sentimental place, and when Quigg's boom was only a few days old, and while it was still an open question whether the "boys" would support him for Speaker or Teall for Street-Cleaning Commissioner, there arose a practical question. In the language of one of Ronan's admirers this question was: "Wot do we get?"

A new element then came into the situation. This was a proposition that if Teall becomes Commissioner of Street Cleaning Ronan is to be deputy. This proposition means much more on the Bowery than does any proposition whatever affecting the Speakership of the National House. Thus, whatever degree of heartburning comes from being an idol forgotten on the Bowery was Quigg's yesterday.

There were many others who had a cloud also. They looked to Thomas C. Platt as one who sat at the head of the table with a carving knife in hand, while they, hungry, held their plates for spoils. Whether Mr. Platt would carve the big bird with two heads, one of which is in the State House and one in the New-York City Hall, they did not know. It made a difference to them whether Mr. Platt or Mr. Strong did the carving of this city's share, and they could see no visible token that Mr. Platt is to have anything to do about it.

One appointment has been made or promised by Mr. Strong—namely, Job Hedges to be his private secretary. Of course, Job ate his turkey with calm content and grateful thanksgiving. Mr. Hedges is one of Chairman William Brookfield's most intimate friends, and the relations between Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Platt are strained politically. Mr. Hedges was active in the reorganization scheme of the Committee of Thirty, and became the Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the County Committee. So Mr. Strong does not start in by taking as his confidential adviser one of Mr. Platt's politically-close friends.

Jacob M. Patterson, Fred S. Gibbs, Cornelius Van Cott, and others were, of course, duly thankful for the general results of the election, but it would be a sore disappointment to them if Mr. Platt should be given important part in the carving of a certain bird.

William Leary, home from a vacation in the South, and bearing the laurels which came to one who has twice managed a successful campaign for Quigg, ate his turkey without a shadow on his mind. Some of his friends would make him President of the United States. He doesn't want that, however, but there is a story that he would like to succeed W. J. K. Kenny as Supervisor of The City Record.

Thanksgiving Day was enjoyed by William R. Grace because it was a holiday and he did not feel obliged to go to his office, which is besieged by men seeking places.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican state Committee, Candidates Maiby and Fish, who are after the Speakership; Governor-elect Morton, and others who have been about the haunts of politicians for the past days or weeks were at home with their families yesterday.

GOOD CHEER IN DEFEAT.

The Unsuccessful Not Without a Reason for Giving Thanks.

So benign is the influence of Thanksgiving that even the defeated candidates of the last local election enjoyed the day and its good things.

Hugh J. Grant, the defeated Tammany candidate for Mayor, dined well and happily.

Recorder Smyth may have gained some Thanksgiving thoughts from the suggestion that has been made to the effect that he is already being mentioned by his friends as a possible candidate for one of the additional Judgeships of the Supreme Court.

William Sohmer, who was Tammany's candidate for Sheriff, doubtless gave thanks that he ran some thousands of votes ahead of his ticket.

Augustus W. Peters, who was Tammany's candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, was thankful as he ate his Thanksgiving dinner that he, too, was one of those who ran ahead of his ticket.

Judge Charles H. Truax certainly found much pleasure in the thought that many lawyers of ability had testified to their belief in his capacity as a Judge of an important court.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor, who was defeated for Congress in the Fifteenth Congressional District, dined with his family quite as joyously, perhaps, as though he had been elected.

Amos J. Cummings, who was defeated for Congress in the Thirteenth Congressional District, had reason to be thankful, for his defeat was almost immediately followed by an appointment to a Subway Commissionership, which carries with it the same salary as a Congressman's.

John Connelly, who was defeated by Lemuel Ely Quigg, found food for thankfulness in his vote, for he ran away ahead of his ticket, and William Sulzer, who was elected to Congress in the Eleventh District, joined with Col. George B. McClellan, the successful Congressional candidate in the Twelfth District, in rejoicing that the landslide did not wipe them out.

J. J. Walsh, the successful candidate in the Eighth District, was in the same category, and H. C. Miner gave thanks that Timothy J. Campbell had not succeeded in "doing him up" in the Ninth District.

Franklin Bartlett, Tammany, defeated his opponents for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, and therefore had reason enough to be thankful.

Mayor Gilroy dined at home with his family. He was not among the officially defeated, and it is certain that he had many things to be thankful for.

STABBED IN A BOWERY SALOON

Owen McDermott Resisted Robbery and Was Seriously Cut in the Abdomen by Richard Burns.

Owen McDermott of 88 Bowery, a moulder, forty-four years old, is a patient at Gouverneur Hospital suffering from a serious stab wound in the abdomen, which he received in an affray in Richard Fitzpatrick's saloon, at 9 Bowery, yesterday morning. The wound, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Richard Burns of 12 Mott Street is under arrest on a charge of stabbing McDermott, and James Burns of 214 Fifth Street, his brother, is also a prisoner, charged with having assisted him.

Fitzpatrick's saloon is a typical lower Bowery drinking place, where five-cent drinks are dispensed. McDermott, who had been roaming about the Bowery all night, entered the saloon at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The place was crowded with drinkers. He met the Burns brothers in the place, and they had a number of drinks together. McDermott was willing to buy drinks for everybody in the saloon, but the Burns brothers did not propose that he should get rid of his money that way, because they coveted it. They tried to induce him to go out with them, but he refused.

Then one of the Burns brothers seized him by the throat, while the other searched his pockets, looking for the money. The bartender and the drinkers in front of the bar looked on, but did not interfere. McDermott, however, was not going to submit tamely to be robbed. In defending himself from attack he struck Richard Burns in the face, knocking him down. James Burns threw himself on McDermott, and they wrestled about the place. Richard Burns got up from the floor, and followed the struggling men closely. He crept behind McDermott, while he was held by James Burns, and plunged a knife into his abdomen. McDermott screamed with pain, and James Burns released him.

McDermott staggered out to the sidewalk, and there encountered Patrolman Curry. When the policeman heard McDermott's story, he sounded his whistle and brought half a dozen policemen to his aid. They found the door of the saloon closed, but forced their way into the place, and arrested Richard Burns and his brother James, who were found hidden in the cellar of the premises. Andrew Higgins, the bartender, was also arrested for violating the excise law.

Meanwhile, McDermott had been removed to Gouverneur Hospital. The Burns brothers were taken there during the morning and were fully identified. Richard Burns then admitted that he had stabbed McDermott. The prisoners were committed in the Essex Market Police Court to await the result of McDermott's injuries.

PLENTY OF CANDIDATES FOR A JUDGESHIP

Mr. Morton May Pick from a Large Lot in the Rochester District.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 29.—It is believed here that the provision of the new State Constitution that there shall be twelve additional Supreme Court Judges will be made effective for the interim between Jan. 1 and next November through appointments by the Governor.

In this district it is assumed that the appointee will come from one of the outside counties, and candidates have begun eagerly to seek the assistance of Monroe County leaders in the approaching contest. The candidates now in sight are Judge E. A. Nash of Livingston County, James S. Dunwell of Wayne, Judge Hanford Struble of Yates, and Charles W. Hawley of Seneca. Nash and Dunwell are in the lead.

Mr. Dunwell is just now the real leader of the Republican Party in Wayne County. He naturally will receive the support of the Lieutenant Governor-elect, and it is believed that John Raines, who will be the new Senator from the Twenty-sixth District, will also be for him. Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Cayuga is another who is indebted to Dunwell for his recent renomination. The State Republican Committeeman of the Twenty-sixth District, Barnett H. Davis, also is a strong supporter of Dunwell.

Notwithstanding all these conditions, Judge Nash is regarded as a strong candidate. It is said that he has the support of several of the Republican State Committeemen from counties in the district. Congressman James W. Wadsworth, the Committeeman from Judge Nash's district, is a lifelong friend of the Judge and naturally will use all his influence to secure his appointment, and, as there probably is no man in Western New-York more intimate socially and politically with Mr. Morton than Gen. Wadsworth is, his backing alone will be an important factor in securing the appointment. National Committeeman William A. Sutherland of this city is also a close friend of Judge Nash.

Judge Hanford Struble of Yates is completing his eleventh year on the bench of the County Court and is closely identified with Thomas C. Platt in his political fortunes.

EARNING MONEY BY DELAYING RETURNS

Brooklyn Supervisors Are Slow Counting Votes—Get $3 a Day.

Although the election was held Nov. 6, the official returns in Kings County are delayed by the Board of Supervisors, which is acting as a Board of Canvassers. There is only one reason advanced for delaying the official count, and that is that, under the law the members of the Board of Supervisors are paid $3 a day for their work as canvassers. As the canvass was not completed until Dec. 12 last year, the present board takes that as a precedent.

Clerk Barnard said that the official canvass would not be completed until Dec. 10 at least. It is costing the county about $125 a day, and, as long as the money holds out, just so long is the canvass likely to be delayed.

Supervisor Dike of the First Ward, Supervisor Fischer of the Eighth Ward, and Supervisor Ryder of Flatlands believe it is an outrage to delay the count, but they are overruled by the vast majority of Supervisors who are looking only to the $3 a day which they receive. Some of them say that they would like it to continue all the year round. It was only by the hardest work—for them—that they responded as quickly as they did to the public demand for the result of the vote on consolidation.

But the official vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Congressmen, and Assemblymen will not be known for over a week, at least, unless the Supervisors are prodded to a sense of their duty.

GOV. WAITE WILL TAKE THE PLATFORM

He Doesn't Know What He Will Talk About, but Will Talk, Nevertheless.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—Gov. Waite of Colorado, who is here atending the silver conference, stated to-day that when his term of office expired he will enter the lecture field.

"I don't know," he said, "just what I'll talk about, but I won't find it difficult to secure material."

He said that Populism was simply sleeping, and that the Democratic Party was as good as dead. He insisted that both the old parties were now controlled by Wall Street, and that all shades of discontent would unite with the Populists.

Thieves Took Mr. Jones's Wine.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Nov. 29.—The Summer home of Walter R. T. Jones of New-York was entered by burglars last night. Little was taken, as the most valuable of the contents were transferred to New-York last month.

The intruders helped themselves to nine bottles of wine from the cellar, smoked cigars and cigarettes, and occupied the best bedrooms in the house.

Eighth Avenue Policy Shop Raided.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station raided a policy shop kept by Edward Bassett, at 2,916 Eighth Avenue, Wednesday night. The game was run in the rear of a cigar store.

A policeman succeeded in procuring a ticket on the "dead gig," and arrested the owner. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday Bassett was held for trial under $300 bail.

HIS RECIPE FOR TAMMANY

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur Strongly Scores the Organization.

BISHOP POTTER ON ELECTION RESULTS

Free from Civic Bondage But Great Need for Watchfulness—Other of the Thanksgiving Day Sermons.

In his Thanksgiving address at the Calvary Baptist Church, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur paid his compliments to the defeated members of the Tammany Hall organization, and in particular to ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. He said that Mr. Grant, while Mayor, had knelt and kissed the ring of Archbishop Corrigan, and this he spoke of as an acknowledgment of submission to a foreign potentate.

Dr. MacArthur did not stop with Mr. Grant, but denounced Hill, Croker, and Sheehan, and spoke of the Tammany Hall organization as an aggregation of un-American, unprincipled men. He claimed that the Church of Rome was the tiara on the head of the Tammany organization, and gave his reason for thanks as the result of the overwhelming of that organization at the recent election.

The services at Dr. MacArthur's church wore a military aspect, for the interior was elaborately decorated with flags and banners, and within and without the church stood squads of Calvary Baptist cadets. On the platform with the minister was seated Gen. D. J. Morgan, who made a few remarks.

When the congregation had finished singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," a large American flag, furled from the ceiling in the centre of the church, was loosened, and waved over the heads of the congregation.

Dr. MacArthur's text was: "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

He said:

"No words in Scripture can better express the thoughts of patriotic Americans on this Thanksgiving morning than the words of the text, and the Lord has given victory to truth and righteousness. We have peace at home, and a patriotic victory has been won in the City and State of New-York and throughout the entire land.

"The good men of both parties have rejoiced together. In fact, there are hardly any on the other side, and yet we know that 100,000 men voted the Tammany Hall ticket. They voted for Hillism, Crokerism, Sheehanism, and all the rest of the isms of that class. It is astounding that beneath the Stars and Stripes 100,000 men could be found who would vote on that side. Tammany Hall is an aggregation of un-American, unprincipled men. It is part beast and part demon.

"Its triumphal chariot is a beer wagon. Its throne is a whisky barrel. Its sceptre is a policeman's club, and its crown is two-fold, made of ivy vines, and dedicated to Venus and Bacchus. Over all the civic crown is a tiara of the Pope of Rome.

"Let me give you a recipe for making Tammany Hall. Select a great caldron, presided over by three witches, representing various crimes. Kindle the fire under it with embers brought from Hades, put in intellectual ignorance, social vulgarity, political fever, religious bigotry, typical thuggism, political venality, variegated murder, and sprinkle the whole with holy water. After it has been brought to a boil, set a scarlet woman of the Apocalypse or metropolis dip it up with a black bottle, labeled political corruption, and the Angel of Truth will come down from heaven and mark it 'Deadly poison, Tammany Hall.'

"I thank the noble and patriotic women for this great victory. Seventy thousand women voted in Colorado, and Populism was buried in a grave so deep that Gov. Waite will not be able to see political resurrection in this generation at least. The voters of this city and State have not intended to exclude one party or enthrone another. We can give the Governor-elect and the Mayor-elect our confidence, sympathy, and prayers. We demand protection for the American flag. The flag stands for all that is sweetest, noblest, and divinest in American life.

"We shall protect our flag from improper association with flags over the City Hall. There even the token our flag must be blended with the flags of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy, but there ought never to be a time when our flag should associate with the little green rag that represents no nation. Ireland has no flag only the shamrock; the green flag represents religious bigotry on one side, national disloyalty on the other. I thank God that in Brooklyn and New-York we have Mayors who think that our flag is good enough for them.

"The public schools are the great nursery of American patriotism. The hand of no un-American politician shall put his slimy touch on our public schools. The hand of no ecclesiastic shall put its velvet glove, in which is the iron hand of ecclesiastical bigotry and authority, on our public schools. A new force has come into American politics. Three million persons have joined the various patriotic orders of this country.

"Never did Senator Hill make a greater mistake than when he antagonized the A. P. A. It does not add to the ends of any political party that organization to-day holds the balance of power beneath the American flag."

Dr. MacArthur told his hearers that ex-Mayor Grant, while Mayor, had knelt at the feet of Archbishop Corrigan and had kissed the ring on the Archbishop's hand, which Dr. MacArthur said was the symbol of a foreign ecclesiastical potentate.

"As a private citizen," the preacher said, "Mayor Grant may kneel when and where he pleases, but as Mayor of New-York, such an act called for a protest from every patriotic citizen. A true American bows before no Prince, King, or other sovereign, political or ecclesiastical. A true American only bows before the great God."

Dr. MacArthur closed by saying: "I believe in American manhood and womanhood, and I believe in Jesus Christ, that He has placed power in the hands of good men, and for these things I thank Him."

The large congregation which heard Dr. MacArthur's sermon frequently interrupted his remarks with applause.

FREE FROM A CIVIC BONDAGE.

Bishop Potter's Sermon Dealing with the Municipal Housecleaning.

There was an unusually large congregation at the Thanksgiving services at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church yesterday.

Among those present was the Mayor-elect, William L. Strong, who is a member of the church. Bishop Henry C. Potter delivered the sermon, taking for his theme, "What We Have to be Thankful For."

In the course of his sermon, Bishop Potter referred to the recent political victory which had been won in this city, for which he gave the chief praise to Dr. Parkhurst. The Bishop said:

"To-day we are here most of all to thank God for the great and signal deliverance which He has wrought among this people. That it has been mainly wrought by one man, and he a man for whom multitudes of decent people had for a while only ridicule and obloquy, may well fill us with shame, but it may not forbid our joy.

"We have lately been delivered from a civic bondage whose infamies, let me tell you, you but half know. A reign of oppression which has spared no class, robbing and enslaving rich and poor alike, creating such a reign of terror that, as I have been told, men of foremost rank and largest fortune, who have contributed of their means to the uncovering of the great moral cesspool over which we have all been living, have entreated that their names should be suppressed lest their publication should work their ruin. A reign of terror which has held in its iron grasp the most powerful institutions, and has robbed them equally with the most helpless bootblack and apple vender at its will—a reign of terror which has even claimed to have the most venerable dignitaries of religion, who have remained silent through all the disclosure of its infamies, chained to its chariot wheels—a reign of terror which has made New-York a stench in the nostrils of the civilized world and citizenship in it a stain and a dishonor to every man who shared it. This, thank God, is at length, for the time being, ended.

"Yes, for the time being. How long now is it to stay ended? Men and brothers, the final answer to that question depends not upon the people in Albany, the people in the City Hall, but upon you and me.

"Just so long as you and I choose that it shall remain ended, and not one moment longer. Having freed ourselves for the time being from the infamy of an oligarchy as ignorant, as corrupt, as brutal, and as unscrupulous as history has ever known, it is now proposed in certain quarters to make it impossible for it to return by legislation devised to that end.

"It is as though a bank, having been robbed by one clever scoundrel who had been intrusted with the custody of the keys, should buy a new lock for its vaults, and then go to sleep again.

"Remember, every holder of office, every keeper of a trust, every policeman, is a possible defaulter to duty unless you and I watch him. If men's virtues were of the loftiest type, and their motives of the highest order, they would sooner or later fall below their high ideals if held to no responsibility and called to no account. But, as a matter of fact, the great majority of the people who serve you and me as Governors, Commissioners, patrolmen, or whatever they may be, are people of very average type, and of very ordinary virtue, and when that virtue is left to itself, or, rather, to the solicitations of every conceivable form of corruption and vice, do you suppose that it will long remain unmoved and unspoiled?

"And here I touch the great issue which underlies the whole situation. The safety of our institutions consists not in the vigilance of our official servants but in our own.

"A very few years of municipal history have shown us that we can have a really decent Municipal Government when we really want it, and take the trouble to elect it, and help ourselves to provide it. Believe me, having gotten it, we shall not be able to keep it on any other terms.

"The testimony of our Mayor-elect the other day in this connection was of most significant and tragic import. One man bidden to bear a hand in giving New-York a decent and honest rule must be excused because he is going to Europe, and another because he is going to California, and another because he must look after his own affairs. The conception in value of the saving of the city of self-sacrifice for the sake of others seems hardly to have dawned upon us, and yet, without self-sacrifice, our great revolution will become what an eminent English critic has lately called it, 'New-York's periodic convulsion.'

"And so to-day I bless God most of all for those splendid illustrations of civic self-sacrifice which we have had in one or two men, whom I need not name to you, and then for the no less splendid uprising of all decent people, and then for those leagues and clubs of young men who have taught us, who are older, a lesson that I pray we may never forget."

PRAISED IN HIS OWN PULPIT.

Dr. Hastings's Tribute to Dr. Parkhurst in Madison Square Church.

The congregation of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church united with the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in union Thanksgiving services yesterday morning, at the church, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. In the absence of Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings of the Union Theological Seminary preached. Dr. Hastings said:

"Thank God New-York has been redeemed. The Decalogue has been triumphant. Citizens of this city have a renewed and higher purpose in fulfilling their duties. I can also say, thank God for Dr. Parkhurst, and for his singular wisdom and ability. For a work so broad and deep and thorough, all true hearts are so thankful that we are not able to thank God sufficiently. Our words are not able to express our feeling, in struggling for expression.

"We owe thanks, too, to this congregation for giving their pastor to us, so that he could be not only their leader, but also ours. God bless you for it. May He reward you all a thousandfold, and may your pastor be all the greater.

"The victory of Nov. 6 was a victory of conscience over unscrupulous iniquity, which, like a horrid octopus, had twined its slimy folds around every part of our political system. The monster is wounded, but it is not killed. It is already feeling around to recover the hold it has lost, and that dangerous effort will be successful unless our citizens, having learned that they can do what they will, shall determine that they will do what they can. The spasm of energy on election day will be only a spasm if the coils of the octopus are not thrown off.

"Great cities are the centres of national life, and when the great cities begin to decay the nation is in danger. I believe in having political parties in the State, but there are two great dangers in them. A party may belong to a man, or a man may belong to a party. In the former case it is a matter of bossism, which is a terrible evil. In the latter case liberty of thought is sacrificed to partisanship. Which of these is the worse it is hard to say, but it is certain that bossism is an evil and that the boss is a traitor to his country. His life is lived in treason to the cardinal idea of the republic. With regard to the man who is merely a partisan, and is content to wear the collar of his party, he is not fit to vote—he has no residence. We must keep the city clean and free from unworhy men of all politics, and we should put in office the men, who have the good of the city at heart. We must have enthusiasm for good government if our victory is to be lasting.

"An election is always a premilinary process of education. Hitherto political meetings have been held where they were least needed. Some parts of the city have been pusillanimously surrendered to Tammany Hall. But this year some of the best speakers went to the Bowery, and they did excellent work. Hereafter we should penetrate to the heart of the tenement-house district. In these matters churches must lead the way. Look at the Salvation Army. It is doing a noble and Christly work in the lower strata in this city, a work in the slums, where the mission has not been able to penetrate. I should like to see some vital connection between the army and church work."

DUTCH SETTLERS REMEMBERED.

Union Thanksgiving Services of the City Reformed Churches.

The Dutch Reformed Churches held Thanksgiving services in the Collegiate Church. The big edifice was crowded.

The ministers in attendance were the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the church; the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, senior pastor of the Church in New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw.

The music included an organ prelude in B flat of Mendelssohn, the Gloria Patri, sixth Gregorian tone, "Praise Ye the Lord," and an ascription by Carl Walters, the organist of the church; Mozart's offertory, "O God, When Thou Appearest," and the recessional of Barnby, "O Lord, How Manifold Are Thy Works." Hymns Nos. 888, 895, and 899 were sung by the congregation.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. David J. Burrell. He spoke about the reform victory in November briefly, and then reviewed the work of the Dutch settlers and showed that much of our prosperity, learning, and thrift was descended from these hardy Hollanders.

While the Puritans get the credit of Thanksgiving, the preacher said, it was a fact that the first of these ceremonials was held by the Dutch in 1644, after a successful expedition against the Indians.

The decorations in the church consisted of banners bearing the arms of the ancient Dutch provinces, and eleven draped shields between the banners represented the unions of these provinces, and the arms of the Reformed Dutch Church in America.

The shields were made by the Society of Christian Work of the Church, and the banners were loaned by Mr. Frans of Middlekoop.

Six Churches Unite in Services.

In the Phillip's Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, a united Thanksgiving Day service for the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Madison Avenue Methodist Church the Epiphany Baptist Church, the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Knox Presbyterian Church, was held.

The following pastors were present, and participated in the services: The Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Sabine of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Jones of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Buckley of the Epiphany Baptist Church, and the Rev. John E. Bushnell of the Phillips Presbyterian Church. Dr. Jones preached the sermon.

The Overcoat Thief Held.

Clarence Hail, the negro overcoat thief, was committed for trial by Police Justice Meade in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Dr. C. E. Brun of 458 Lexington Avenue, who employed the prisoner as a hall boy, was the complainant.

DEDICATED "TO HUMANITY"

Montefiore Home's New Wing Ready to Receive Patients.

OPENED WITH FITTING CEREMONIES

Congratulations from Men Prominent in Charitable Affairs—Only a Small Construction Debt Left.

"To Humanity" the new Hamilton Place wing of the Montefiore Home was dedicated yesterday.

The impressive services of the inauguration and dedication were incidental to the decennial anniversary of the home, whose first dedication is thus recorded on a slab in the main hallway of the old building:

> The Israelites
> Of the City of New-York
> Dedicate this
> Home for Chronic Invalids
> In honor of
> Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.,
> Upon the Centennial Celebration
> Of His Birthday,
> Oct. 26, 1884.

The institution, a group of handsome, peak-roofed, pediment structures of artistic merit and with toned rufous façades, stands at the most advantageous and picturesque point of the "beauty spot" of New-York. Before it are the avenued Grand Boulevard, the Hudson, and the Palisades. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Hamilton Place shut off undesirable elbowing, and in no part of the old and new wings is there other than abundance of light and air, while these boons are supplemented by wide verandas on every floor.

The new wing is, to begin with, fire-proof. Iron doors shut it off from the old buildings, and the staircases are of iron and stone. A vast kitchen and laundry are in the basement. On the ground floor are the new synagogue, in which 500 persons may worship; boys' and girls' rooms, which yesterday were radiant kindergartens, a women's sewing room, and closets filled with snowy linen and new underclothing.

The second, third, and fourth floors are divided into wards of convenient dimensions, but in each case there is a large ward over Hamilton Place. The quarters for servants are in the roof story.

Everywhere the equipment of the new wing is as perfect as means, forethought, and ingenuity can devise.

The new wing will when entirely fitted up, furnished, and equipped have cost about $125,000. Of this, $100,000 came from the patrons and members of the home, the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, and last, but not the least in importnace, energy, and true devotion, through the 600 members of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League. To secure the prompt completion of the wing, $20,000 was taken from the general fund of the home. This will be returned, and to this end visitors yesterday subscribed between $6,000 and $7,000.

The league proposes to wipe out the debt to the general fund, and to this end will have a ball at Carnegie Hall Jan. 23, 1895. It will publish for this occasion a Charity Gazette, which will give a history of the auxiliary societies, and communications for the publication should be sent to A. Wineburgh, The New-York Times Building.

The reception at the home began yesterday morning. There were in all about 6,000 visitors during the day, including members and patrons of the institution, who number 4,500, nearly all the members of the auxiliary society and the league, and friends of all creeds. The parlors of the home were bright and attractive, with flowers, fresh toilettes, and pretty women.

Of those who came were Mrs. John E. Parsons, President of the New-York Cancer Hospital and the Woman's Hospital; Charles S. Fairchild, M. Warley Platzek, Major Heyman, Miss Elsie Carr, Miss Estelle Cohn, Mitchel Elirunger, Gus Dreyfus, Leo Kohns, E. Ettenger, Sigmund Newstadt, Isidor Wormser, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Congressman Isidor Straus, A. Goodkind, A. Schaller, Morris Tuska, Louis Gans, Henry Rice, Sigmund and Emanuel Lehman, Martin D. Levy, Theodore Seligman, R. K. Kohler, and V. H. Rothschild.

The ceremonies began in the synagogue with a fervent prayer by Dr. Silverman, who, in alluding to the day of general celebration, said:

"We bring to Thee as our thanksgiving offering, a new wing to the building, and we dedicate it to humanity."

President Jacob H. Schiff sketched the history of the Montefiore Home since 1884, when it was established in a frame building at Eighty-fourth Street and Avenue A. It grew out of the impossibility of the city's hospitals caring for chronic cases. Now, with the new wing, it can accommodate 300 patients, and the institution owns property worth $500,000, and has a yearly income of $50,000.

No distinction of creed or nationality is considered in the admission of patients. In concluding, Mr. Schiff eulogized those who, by their devotion and industry, enabled the management of the home to construct the new wing.

The "Lost Chord" was sung by a chorus of sixty young women, members of the league, who were led by Julius J. Lyons. Congressman Straus read a letter from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who was unable to be present. Mr. Hewitt said, in part:

"I cannot tell you how much I regret my inability to take part in the interesting ceremonies of the occasion. As I stated in my previous letter, and have repeatedly said on other occasions, my admiration for the manner in which the Jews take care of their poor and sick is unbounded.

"The sacrifices they make in the performance of this duty are an example to men of all races and of every creed. It is a pleasant thing to be able to say that the altruistic spirit which is growing so rapidly in our modern civilization has always been characteristic of the Jewish race, and that we who call ourselves Christians find in the example which they have set the lessons which we derive from the Founder of our religion, who was Himself an Israelite.

"In works of charity we stand upon common ground, and, as long as we have the noble monuments of Jewish benevolence erected in our midst, we cannot but feel and acknowledge the profound influence for good which the Hebrew race has exercised in this community."

Charles S. Fairchild, in recognizing how appropriate it was to have the celebration on Thanksgiving Day, said that, while it should be remembered that the holiday originated with a race that did not sympathize with Hebrews, the history of Roger Williams was written by a brother of one of the Trustees of the home, so as to be interesting to all mankind.

Reflecting on these changes of sentiment, Mr. Fairchild considered that the world had made an immense advance toward universal brotherhood.

In conclusion, Mr. Fairchild said, in referring to Mr. Hewitt's allusion to the altruistic spirit of the times, that it was impossible for a citizen to exist in the old days in the freedom which New-York gives to-day, and he considered this the solution of social and political life.

John E. Parsons spoke wittily of American characteristics and tendencies. Americans would yield the palm to no one when it came to getting the greatest enjoyment in money-spending. And they appreciated the enjoyment that comes of helping others who cannot help themselves.

M. Warley Platzek was introduced as "one of our best-known friends." He spoke of the work of the Constitutional Convention, and his investigations as a member of its committee who visited the various charitable institutions here. His observations led him to denounce public charities and to be proud of what he saw in private institutions which received slight public aid, as the State failed to do its duty and private institutions did theirs.

After prayer by Dr. Wise the exercises ended in the singing of "My Country, 'tis of Thee."

Charged with Bigamy.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 29.—Charles C. Reed of Van Hiseville, a prosperous farmer is under arrest on the charge of bigamy. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out by Mrs. Reed, whom he had married five years ago. Previous to her marriage to Reed she was a Mrs. Applegate of Camden. She charges that Reed was also married to a Miss Naylor of Trenton.

SOCIETY'S THANKSGIVING DAY

Merry House Parties Out of Town—Large Attendance at the Churches and Charitable Institutions.

Society folk were evidently divided in their opinions as to the most enjoyable way of spending Thanksgiving Day.

Some went to the country, others staid in town. Some remained at home and entertained their friends, some paid visits, some were guests at merry house parties, and enjoyed the rides, drives, golf, and crisp country air, and some, who doubtless decided that the best means of giving thanks was to make others happy, spent yesterday in going about in their cabs taking turkeys, vegetables, and other good things to their less fortunate brothers and sisters among the poor families.

In the morning most of the fashionable churches were well filled with members of their congregations. St. Bartholomew's, Calvary, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and many others where elaborate musical programmes were rendered, were especially well attended by society people.

Many coaching and riding parties were organized, some of which started shortly after breakfast for long rides and drives to Claremont, Morris Park, Westchester, and other popular rendezvous, where they partook of sumptuous Thanksgiving dinners.

There were not many large dinners given in town in the evening, only informal family ones being thought the "right thing" for Thanksgiving Day by some of the smart set. Others, however, considered no time more appropriate for entertaining their friends. Among those who gave dinners were Mrs. Gordon Norrie of 377 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Charles E. Butler of 31 East Sixty-ninth Street Mrs. William Augustus Smith of 412 Madison Avenue, Col. Le Grand B. Cannon of 19 West Forty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Coffin of 13 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained a large house party at their country home at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson. On Thanksgiving Eve Mr. and Mrs. Astor gave a large dinner, to which others besides those who are stopping with them were invited.

A number of fashionable folk attended the dinners given to the poor at lodging houses, aid society rooms, and various other charitable institutions. Among the charity dinners which attracted the most interest among society people, as was shown by the latter's attendance at them, were those given at the Brace Memorial Lodge House, 9 Duane Street, by Mrs. William Waldorf Astor; at the Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 East Twelfth Street, by William Bayard Cutting; at the Tompkins Square Lodging House, 295 East Eighth Street, by D. Willis James; at the East Forty-fourth Street Lodging House, 247 East Forty-fourth Street, by William Earle Dodge's family, and at the East Side School, by W. W. Sloane.

Besides the dinners and a few theatre parties there were almost no social incidents in the evening, the only one of any importance being the first meeting of the Thursday Evening Dancing Class at the Ellerslie, which, despite the absence of a few of its members from town, was a decided success.

CLOAKMAKERS' CHILDREN HAVE A FEAST

Mrs. Georgiana Taylor Furnishes 2,000 of Them with Thanksgiving Turkey.

Mrs. Georgiana Taylor of 103 West Fourteenth Street made the hearts of about 2,000 little boys and girls, the children of the striking cloakmakers, happy yesterday, by treating them to a Thanksgiving dinner that made them forget for a time that in the morning they would have to return to their scant home fare of herrings and bread.

The dinner was served in Mrs. Taylor's dressmaking establishment yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Taylor and her students served out the portions of good things to the little ones.

Mrs. Taylor gave the dinner purely out of sympathy for the children, and was anxious to have it understood that the reason was not because she was in sympathy with the strikers. She said that the strikers were making a big mistake, but that their little ones were not to blame, and should not be deprived of what is dear to the heart of every American child—a Thanksgiving turkey.

The tables at which the children feasted were set in the schoolroom of dress cutting on the parlor floor of the establishment. Every preparation had been made to make the place cheerful, and the windows and walls were tastefully decorated. Music was furnished by Prof. Booth and his ten-year-old son, and the latter's performance on the zither delighted the children.

The dinner was an old-fashioned New-England Thanksgiving dinner. There was plenty of everything, from turkey to cranberry sauce, and big plum puddings, and steaming mince pies.

Over 2,000 tickets had been sent to the east side neighborhoods, where the strikers live, and intrusted to the care of Joseph Barondess and other strike leaders. Although the dinner was announced for 2 o'clock, the children began to swarm into the neighborhood as early as 11 o'clock. They were a ragged and hungry lot, and huddled around in near-by doorways to keep warm until they were invited to walk in. There was no formality observed, and those who could not find a knife and fork at once, helped themselves with their fingers. By 5 o'clock the dinner was over; or, at least, the young people had crammed themselves as full of food as they could, and then each one carried a big red apple away to their east side homes as a souvenir of the dinner.

TWO MEN WERE MORTALLY WOUNDED

A Shooting Match at New-Brunswick Attended by a Fatal Accident.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 29.—By the accidental discharge of a gun to-day in the hands of Henry McCauley, William Griggs and George Holzworth were fatally injured and William Hoover was blinded. The two first-named cannot recover. The accident occurred at the trap-shooting match of the East Side Rod and Gun Club.

Henry McCauley slipped a cartridge into his shotgun, and snapped the barrel to its place. In some way the cartridge was not pushed fully into the barrel, and the charge was prematurely exploded. The shot tore away the face of William Griggs, and also tore out George Holzworth's eye, and lacerated his face. Both will probably die. William Hoover was shot in the left eye, and will lose its sight and perhaps his life.

All the wounded are now in the City Hospital. The shooting was clearly accidental, but McCauley has been arrested. He is an expert shot. All of the men are his personal friends.

THE NORWICH CHARIVARI CASE

A Jury Disagrees in the Trial of Mrs. Florence I. Parker.

THERE WAS FOOD FOR ALL

Thousands of Thanksgiving Meals Given Away.

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN FEASTED

A Great Day for the Army of Tramps—Turkey Dinners in Charitable Institutions—Prisoners Were Not Forgotten.

A day without food is not unusual to many persons in this city. But it is probable that nearly all who could eat did eat yesterday. If they did not it was their own fault, for certainly food was to be had for the asking. Thousands of Thanksgiving meals were given away.

The great army of tramps fared especially well. It was possible for one to startle his stomach by putting into it two or three good meals. True, they had to be eaten at short intervals, but that is an obstacle easily surmounted by a properly-organized tramp.

And the little children in institutions and mission schools had a "beautiful day," so far as food was concerned, and as they were the special objects of attention from many grown people they were happy otherwise.

Thousands of dollars' worth of edibles were contributed by citizens, showing that the one half is not always indifferent as to the condition of the other half, as it has been declared to be.

New-York did herself proud yesterday from the standpoint of practical charity.

PARADISE PARK A FOOD MECCA.

Nearly 3,000 Children and Tramps Fed at Five Points.

Paradise Park, or, as it used to be called in the old days, "The Five Points," was a food Mecca which about 1,200 children and 1,500 tramps, male and female, sought yesterday.

There were two sources of supply in this Mecca, one being the Five Points House of Industry and the other the Five Points Mission. They were within a stone's throw of each other.

At the former the 400 little children who are at present inmates of the school were fed first, and then the tramps were admitted and filled up. The Five Points Mission served dinner in temporary quarters to the 800 or more children who attend its weekly and Sunday schools at 63 Park Street, the school quarters being too small and the handsome new building which the mission is erecting on the site of the old brewery not being sufficiently advanced toward completion to be available. The temporary quarters were big rooms on the first and second floors of the unoccupied warehouse which faces toward the east on the park. The use of these rooms was tendered by the owner, S. D. Brown, and his generosity was appreciated by the managers of the mission.

Dinners for the children at both places were served at 1 o'clock. The five long tables in the House of Industry dining room presented a gratifying sight of plenty before the hungry children and tramps began to get to work. They cannot be said to have groaned under the weight of good things. Only the mahogany tables of the affluent do that. But they were crowded with turkeys, into the joints of which little flags were stuck; with big dishes of pork and beans, topped with red and white onions, skilfully cut to look like blooming roses; with pies, heaping dishes of oranges, apples, pears, and candy, big glasses of celery, and plates of bread. On the middle table was a masterpiece of architectural skill in confectionery. It was a candy tower fully 4 feet high, and was the artistic work of the Assistant Superintendent of the school, H. C. Wicker, who, before he joined the house force, was a confectioner in a number of the big hotels of the East.

About 12:45 o'clock pretty girls and matronly, pleasant-faced women began to heap up the plates with turkey and potatoes, and when they had done this they poured over the heaps many quarts of gravy. The little girls entered the room first, in single file, and took stations with their sides to the tables. Then the boys did the same. There was not the least confusion. The tots had to stand up, and some of the tender-hearted visitors thought that was too bad. But the children did not seem to mind it.

Superintendent William F. Barnard rapped once on the wall with the butt of a pencil and the 400 little ones faced around to the tables with one "swish." He rapped again and they chorused this grace:

Be present at our table, Lord,
Be here and everywhere adored;
Thy creatures bless, and grant that we
May feast in paradise with Thee.

While the children were eating, and at the same time staring at the visitors, who stood around against the walls, the tramps were gathering in the park. A half-dozen policemen from the Mulberry Street Station soon formed them into a single line along the Worth Street side of the park. The head of the line was at the entrance to the dining room, and its end would have reached almost to the Bowery if it had not been broken up at Baxter Street.

The children having finished their dinner and gone into the chapel to sing songs, recite, and drill for the edification of a crowd of relatives and friends that packed the little place, the pretty girls and matronly women removed the china dishes and knives and forks from the dining tables and replaced them with tin plates and saucers and pewter spoons. This precaution is necessary when tramps of the Fourth and Sixth Wards are entertained. The plates were filled with slices of turkey and potatoes and turnips, and alongside of them were placed large pieces of bread, topped with mince pie. Coffee was served in big tin saucers.

The female tramps were admitted first. They and the men had to duck their heads when they passed through the small opening between the hall and dining room. The women filled a table and a half, and the men another table. When a hundred had entered the influx through the little door was stopped.

How they did pitch into the food! There were some pretty tough characters among them, and rum had left its mark on the faces of many. But they all had appetites like gorillas.

"I ain't had a sup of coffee," complained one woman to Policeman Craig, who has been stationed in Paradise Park for many years and who was circulating around.

"Ah, shut up," said another woman close by. "You's want the earth."

Ya, ya, ya, ya, ya," retorted the complaining one, and the policeman got her the coffee.

The plan was to admit a hundred tramps at a time. They occupied about half the table room, and while they were eating the dishes on the vacant tables were replenished. One gang of a hundred tramps after another filed in, stuffed themselves, using fingers as well as spoons, and filed out, but the line along Worth Street did not seem to grow shorter. That was because the news of the free dinner was getting around among the haunts and also because of "repeaters." Repeaters are those who go in once and then get in line again for a second dose.

"It's natural for 'em to do that," said Policeman Craig. "They get so used to it at elections."

No attempt was made to prevent repeating, however.

"They can have the food as long as it lasts," said Mr. Wicker.

"Here's little Annie," said Policeman Craig, as a small woman with bleary eyes approached with unsteady steps.

"Hello, Annie," said the policeman. "Where did you get it?"

"Get what?" asked Annie. "Me invitation to the dinner?"

"No; that Brannigan."

Annie winked her right eye at him solemnly, and then took her place at the head of the line. There were not very many women, and the policeman allowed them precedence. A lot of boys and girls got in line, too, and after a while Policeman Craig went to Superintendent Barnard and secured permission to let in a hundred of them. Then there was a rush.

"Hey, mister," cried a boy, "that boy there's got a home."

But it wasn't the policy to discriminate, and the boy got in. The boys and girls devoted themselves chiefly to pie. The food didn't run out until after 5 o'clock, and it is probable that there wasn't a hungry tramp in the immediate vicinity of Five Points at that time.

Mr. Wicker, who did the purchasing, said he had bought 1,500 pounds of turkeys, 500 pounds of chickens, and about 300 pounds of fowls had been sent in. Four hundred and fifty gallons of coffee were consumed. Some of the tramps drank three or four saucersful of it without showing a sign of nervousness.

There were some negroes at the feast. One came out with a piece of pie in his hand.

"Oh, look at the nagur eatin' pie!" shouted a girl.

"Dat's all right," said he, with his mouth full. "I'se 'customed to it."

The 800 children of the Five Points Mission couldn't all be fed at once, as the House of Industry children were. A group of them stood in the dining room, gazing eagerly at the food which those who had come early were putting away at railroad speed.

"Poor dears!" said Mrs. Johnson, a teacher, who is a great favorite, to the waiting ones. "Are you hungry?"

"Yessum," they answered.

"Well," she cooed, "it's too bad; but your turn will soon come."

There were eight or nine tables here. Several of them were stocked by churches and presided over by ladies of those churches. Among those represented were the Old John Street Church, the Hanson Place Church of Brooklyn, the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Perry Street Mission Church, the Bedford Street Church, and the Sumner Avenue Church of Brooklyn. The King's Daughters had a table, also.

Each child had brought or was provided with a paper bag. Some of the bags were big. But all were filled, to be taken to the homes of the children for those who were not eligible as diners, not being students at the mission school. A great deal of food was left over. This will be distributed to-day by the presentation of tickets to the families whose children attend the school.

Outside the school dining room were many boys and girls who were not to be admitted. Some of them had been dismissed from the school for badness. Others had never gone to the school. They tried by various devices to get in, such as seizing students by the hand and walking with them. But Superintendent Sanford and the teachers and Policeman Craig picked them out at a glance and ordered them away.

Once a man came out of the dining room holding a wooden tray filled with victuals over his head.

"Ah! O-o-h! A-a-h!" groaned the hungry outsiders.

"Isn't there likelihood of these little ones being robbed of their bags on their way home?" Policeman Craig was asked.

"No, not much," he answered. "They're onto all kinds of tricks, and they'll get home with them all right."

President Morris K. Jesup and Secretary George F. Betts of the Board of Trustees of the House of Industry paid it a visit during the afternoon. Mr. Jesup left in his carriage a handsome Irish setter. It attracted so much attention that the driver had to keep the horses moving.

FEAST OF THE BOYS' CLUB.

Picturesque Scenes in the Gymnasium of the Galilee Mission.

A very vivid example of how to dispose of the greatest amount of food in the shortest possible time was given yesterday afternoon in the Boys' Club gymnasium of the Galilee Mission, 344 East Twenty-third Street.

Never before in the six years' history of the club has a Thanksgiving dinner been given, and the members who partook of the multitude of good things set before them yesterday will not soon forget the occasion. In fact, by the way they shoveled in food, some of the heavy eaters may have sorrowful remembrances of turkey and mince pies for days to come. But with future effects the managers had nothing to do. They provided the necessities for a complete Thanksgiving dinner, and saw that every one got all that he wanted, and if he took a little more it didn't make very much difference. No one went away hungry.

Besides the boys, the fathers, mothers, and little sisters of many of them partook of the dinner. In all, there were about 500. Four long tables were set in the gymnasium, and two or three smaller tables were in the Boys' Club reading room below for the overflow.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the mission is a part, and President William H. Folsom of the Boys' Club, with his committee, were early on hand to see that everything was ready for the big feast.

It made one hungry just to look at the tables. They were covered with spotless white tablecloths, neatly set with plates, saucers, and coffee cups, while dishes of big rosy apples, celery, cranberry sauce, pickles, and other dainties scattered here and there made a scene as picturesque as it was appetizing. The first one to enter the room was a little bit of a chap. He was followed by his sister, scarcely any larger; but she quickly pulled the cap from her brother's head and ran him demurely in a chair at one of the first long tables. Twenty negro waiters stood around ready to serve the first course, which was soup; but some of the larger boys did not wait for this. They made a sudden onslaught upon the apples, so that in a twinkling every apple on one of the tables was either in a boy's pocket or partially in his mouth. Before the soup was all served some were industriously at work cutting off slices of cold ham and tongue in their soup plates, and spreading layers of cranberry sauce upon thick slices of bread. When the soup came around, the ham was transferred to the table, to be taken up again as opportunity offered.

The older persons and the girls were more orderly, and ate more sedately.

When the big platter of steaming, richly-smelling turkey came on, there was a howl of delight.

"Put it here, Boss; put it here!" were the shouts which greeted the waiters as they went to and fro with their supplies of turkey.

The hundred turkeys which had been provided were soon gone, and then came the pies, mince and pumpkin, of course. Then, when what remained of two barrels of apples had been passed around, President Folsom got up on a chair and asked the boys to sing "The Bowery." The man at the piano played the familiar tune in his liveliest manner, and the way those boys and girls rolled out the Bowery song showed that their lungs had not suffered by the feast. Then came "Yankee Doodle" and other well-known songs, ending with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Doxology.

When it came to cheering their President, Dr. Satterlee, and a host of others, the boys were right in it. The flags and banners actually waved under the weighty volume of sound, and the dumbbells and Indian clubs ranged around the walls rocked in unison to the mighty wave of juvenile enthusiasm.

Dr. Satterlee made a short speech, and so did E. M. Hunt, who gave the dinner to the club. Then, after yelling themselves red in the face, the diners agreed that it had been a mighty good feast, and filed out to their homes.

In the Galilee Mission Rooms, a dinner was also given to about 500 men under the supervision of the Rev. Scott Cook, in charge of the mission work.

TURKEY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Great Feast at the Industrial School of the Hebrew Charities.

Three hundred and fifty little girls and boys, pupils of the Industrial School of the United Hebrew Charities, were entertained yesterday at a Thanksgiving dinner at the schoolhouse, 85 St. Mark's Place.

The classrooms were turned into dining rooms, and long tables covered with big dishes of roast turkey, deep bowls of cranberry sauce, tall glasses filled with crisp celery, and a profusion of pies and cakes, were spread in the rooms on each floor of the house. In the basement the little tots of the kindergarten classes, which are under the charge of the Kindergarten Society of the Nineteenth Street synagogue, Shearith Israel, were seated at low tables and were there regaled with the good things which had been provided for them. The classrooms on the other floors were filled with the older girls. The rooms were prettily decorated with flags and banners, and there were vases of flowers scattered throughout the rooms.

Miss E. Woodle, the Principal of the school, had charge of the entertainment, and she was assisted in her efforts for the comfort of her charges by a number of women who had volunteered for the occasion, among whom were Mrs. Isaac Blumenthal, Mrs. S. Martus, Mrs. Belais, Miss Henry, Mrs. R. Lewison, Mrs. H. P. Mendes, and Mrs. J. Nathan.

The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of the Nineteenth Street synagogue, H. S. Allen, Julian Nathan, S. Rosenau, and Raphael Lewison assisted the women.

After the children had assembled, and while the preparations for the dinner were being completed, Clara Strauss, one of the pupils, made an address of welcome to the visitors, and gave a child's conception of the meaning and purpose of Thanksgiving Day. The companions and schoolmates of the little speaker cheered her when she had concluded, and then they set to in earnest to demolish the good things which had been provided for them.

For nearly an hour nothing was to be heard but the rattle of the knives and forks, and the attendants were kept busy looking after the wants of the children. After their appetites had been satisfied, the Rev. H. P. Mendes addressed the children. Then the children sang patriotic songs, after which they were dismissed. What was left of the feast was given to the very poor children to be taken home to their parents. The expense of the dinner was defrayed by donations from friends of the institution.

The pupils of this school are taught all kinds of hand and machine sewing, embroidery, and dress cutting and fitting. There is also a kindergarten and a Sunday school attached to the institution.

At the Home for the Friendless, in East Twenty-ninth Street, 175 little children, mostly girls, sat down yesterday to a dinner of turkey, cake, jellies, biscuits, apples, and oranges. Of these forty-five came from the nursery. Thirty little ones, who were quarantined on an upper floor because they had been less than two weeks in the house, had to eat their dinner by themselves, but they had just as good a dinner, and they were just as happy as the others down stairs.

The society is sixty years old, and it is the pioneer of child-saving institutions in this country. It is undenominational, and the work has been carried on from the first by women. The society has established twelve industrial schools, in the poorest part of the city, which register from 5,000 to 6,000 children annually. Sewing, cooking and housekeeping are taught, and clothing is supplied to the most needy. The schools are partially supported from the public school fund, but the society is not endowed, and its main support is derived from voluntary contributions and bequests.

In the afternoon the children were assembled in the chapel. Songs were sung, some of the older children gave short recitations, and all joined in exercises with dumbbells. An address was delivered by Ralph Wells, the Sunday school worker.

On the Thirtieth Street side of the building there was a bazaar for the sale of fancy goods for the benefit of the home. Nearly all of the articles were contributed by the patronesses.

The homeless boys of the east side fared sumptuously yesterday at the beautiful lodging house built by the late Catharine L. Wolfe, at East Broadway and Gouverneur Street. A dinner consisting of roast turkey and all the usual accompaniments, with ice cream for dessert, was furnished by their old-time friend, Henry E. Hawley.

GUESTS OF CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE

Many Destitute Families Invited to Dinner.

Thanksgiving Day passed happily at the quarters of the Industrial Christian Alliance, at 170 Bleecker Street. Invitations to dinner had been sent out to destitute families in the neighborhood. Local interest having thus been excited, the neighbors looked on with eager approval while wagons at the doors, from early morning, unloaded hampers, boxes, barrels, and baskets containing turkeys, chickens, and hams, pies, doughnuts, and cakes, oranges, apples, and bananas, and no end of other good things to eat.

Secretary Arthur W. Milbury found that all of his guests had responded on time when he opened the dining room doors at 5 o'clock. They quickly filled the places at the long tables, and joined heartily in singing "Abide with Me" and "Old Hundred," accompanied by a new cabinet organ, the gift of Mrs. W. H. Hume. Fragrance from the cooking rooms filled the dining hall while the hymns were sung, and then dinner came on.

Special guests of the day, who are interested in the work of the Alliance, looked on at the dinner and seemed to enjoy the sight as much as did those who were eating the good things. Among these were John Lloyd Thomas, Superintendent of the Business Men's Relief Committee; Mayor-elect William L. Strong and Mrs. Strong, George D. Mackay, President of the Alliance, and Mrs. Mackay; James G. Beemer, Vice President, and Mrs. Beemer; James E. Ware, Treasurer, and Mrs. Ware; Mr. and Mrs. Seth Milbury, father and mother of the Secretary, and Miss Milbury; Miss Elizabeth A. Allen, Mrs. James Talcott, Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest, Miss C. Lois Kunz, Mrs. John Lloyd Thomas, Miss Hedwig Beer, Miss Carl Von Goeben, the Misses Giberson, ex-Gov. John P. St. John, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Stephen Milbury, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Henry G. Hanchett, Mrs. Emma W. Yale, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Packard, Mrs. Ralph Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wood, and Mr. Ernest Brewerton, Loudon House, South Woodford, England, who arrived by the steamship Furnessia just in time for the dinner; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Huyler, Mrs. Matthews of London, England; William Justus Boies, Dr. and Mrs. David James Burrill, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Joachim Elmendorf, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Harrowrer, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, the Rev. John B. Devins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goddard Milbury, and Allan Wilmot Milbury.

After dinner all joined in the hymn, "God Be with You."

FESTIVITIES FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Six Hundred Little Ones Have Turkey and Cranberry Sauce.

The New-York Foundling Hospital, at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, was the scene yesterday of joyful festivities, which will long dwell in the memories of the 600 little tots who are tenderly cared for in that institution.

For weeks they had heard tales of roast turkey and cranberry sauce, until they even dreamed of the feast to come.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the doors of the long playroom were thrown open, and the tables were quickly surrounded by 300 mothers and the older children.

In addition to this, the seven nurseries, each of which is 90 feet long and 30 feet wide, were fitted up with tables, and at these were placed the 600 babies and "run-arounds," the latter being the children who are old enough to get into mischief.

Sister Irene, who is at the head of the hospital staff, and her thirty-four assistants, all decked out in their pretty costumes of blue, with white aprons, white sleeves, and white Swiss cap, managed the dinner in perfect style.

"We do not often give them turkey," said one of the sisters to a reporter for The New-York Times, "because roast beef is more wholesome, and then there is danger with the bones in eating fowl." The sisters were constantly called upon yesterday to extract stray turkey bones from little throats

"Our children" continued the sister, "range in ages from one day to six years, the great majority of them being under two years old. They receive a training here which is intended to fit them for adoption by the best families. Since the founding of the hospital, twenty-four years ago, we have cared for 26,000 infants, 10,000 of whom have been placed in permanent homes.

"Five thousand needy and homeless mothers have also shared the charitable shelter of the Foundling Hospital, and our outdoor department gives constant employment to 1,100 respectable women, who nurse the little foundlings in their own homes."

IMMIGRANTS MADE HAPPY.

Many Have Their First Thanksgiving Dinner on Ellis Island.

Many immigrants learned for the first time yesterday the significance of Thanksgiving Day in America.

Three hundred and fifty foreigners sat down at Ellis Island to a feast of turkey, vegetables, pies, and puddings furnished by Felix Livingston and Emile Schwab, proprietors of the restaurant.

The happy immigrants were ranged along the long tables laden with good things. They sat down at 2 o'clock, and for the next two hours they ate, drank, and were exceedingly merry.

The young girls were bedecked with sprigs of celery plucked from the stalks on the table by gallant young men. Children prattled in their mothers' arms, and old men munched away in silence and in happiness.

Almost all the nations on the globe were represented at the board.

Dr. Senner and Dr. Yong of the Immigration Bureau were there and smiled on the devouring hosts. Dr. Senner had cause to be happy. He had, on his own responsibility, liberated many hundred immigrants who came on the steamships Majestic, Westernland, Furnessia, Lahn, La Bretagne, and Heckla. The passengers from these ships numbered 1,100, a greater number of persons than had landed at Ellis Island on any single day during the last six months.

Among the immigrants who partook of the dinner were eighteen men who will be sent back to their native land as soon as Dr. Senner can arrange for their sailing.

HOMELESS MEN AT DINNER.

Entertained by St. Barnabas's House and by Arthur Curtis James.

Over 1,000 persons were given a Thanksgiving dinner yesterday at St. Barnabas's House, 306 Mulberry Street. Most of them were tramps, while here and there could be seen in the long line waiting for admission an unfortunate workman out of work and hungry.

About 100 children were admitted to the house at noon, and were regaled with a bountiful repast of turkey, cranberry sauce, and pie. Later the men and women who had been waiting for hours for a chance to get in were admitted. The line they formed stretched into Bleecker Street.

Fourteen hundred pounds of turkey were disposed of, besides large quantities of potatoes, celery, mince pie, cranberry sauce, &c. The men greatly outnumbered the women.

Four hundred homeless, famishing men sat down to a plentiful dinner at the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday. It took 100 pounds of turkey, 2 barrels of potatoes, 50 gallons of coffee, a barrel of cranberries, 2 barrels of turnips, 150 mince pies, 150 loaves of bread, and innumerable biscuits and cakes to feed them. The dinner was given by Arthur Curtis James, son of Dr. Willis James of this city.

Prominent among the visitors were Hammond Odell, Charles N. Talbot, and Banyer Clarkson. Secretary Wilkins and John Mitchell had charge of the affair.

DINNER FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN.

Bethany Lodging House Crowded from Noon to Night.

Bethany Lodging House at 19 Second Street was filled yesterday with destitute women and girls, who enjoyed a dinner supplied by Mrs. Josephine Williamson, one of the founders of the institution.

From noon until late at night the dining-room was filled with women and girls. Most of them looked as though they had not eaten a good meal for weeks, and some almost cried for joy when they saw the feast before them.

Mrs. Belle Doyle, Mrs. Williamson's associate, told yesterday an interesting little story of the founding of the home.

"It was on the first night of December a year ago," she said, "that we stood on the Bowery and prayed that we might be able to do something for the destitute young girls. Acting on the impulse of the moment, we walked boldly into a notorious dive on Elizabeth Street. Lying about in all sorts of conditions, some sleeping on the beer tables, were numbers of young girls.

"Upon asking the divekeeper why he allowed this, he replied that he would rather permit the girls to sleep there than to put them out in the street. He added that if we would start a home he would give us a hundred-dollar check. That was the first money we received. Since then we have fitted up this building and have cared for 5,000 destitute women and girls."

"It is an unknown but actual fact," said S. H. Hadley of the McAuley Mission, "that this is the only home of this kind in New-York City. The managers are at a loss to know where to find next year's rent, and I trust the citizens of this city will not allow such a work to perish for the want of funds."

PRISONERS NOT FORGOTTEN.

Substantial Dinners in the Tombs and in Ludlow Street Jail.

The 514 prisoners in the Tombs Prison were not forgotten yesterday. They had a dinner which required 200 pounds of chicken, 100 pounds of turkey, 100 pounds of cranberries, and two barrels of apples. Of the prisoners, thirty are charged with murder.

Warden Fox of Ludlow Street Jail gave an excellent Thanksgiving Day dinner to his forty or more prisoners. He had provided seventy-five pounds of turkey, cranberries, mashed potatoes, and mince pies.

Head Keeper O'Brien of Essex Market Prison and Miss Campbell, the matron, spent a happy hour in dishing out big portions of chicken and cranberries to eighty male and female prisoners yesterday. By way of dessert apple and mince pies were given to the prisoners in generous pieces, and a barrel of apples was also divided among them. About twenty of the prisoners are women.

Warden Lynch of the Yorkville Prison gave the thirty prisoners in his custody a Thanksgiving dinner of chicken, roast pork, and vegetables.

Fed by the Howard Mission.

The Thanksgiving dinner which the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers gives each year to the children of the poor and their parents was spread yesterday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street.

Dinner was served from 10 o'clock in the morning until after 4 in the afternoon, and every one who applied for food was given a place at the tables.

A. S. Hatch, the President of the mission, said that he thought that at least 1,500 dinners had been served during the day. It was not possible to have the food kept hot, so it was decided to serve a cold dinner. Turkeys and chickens, ham and tongue, pies and cakes made up the bill of fare.

Even McKane Fared Well.

SING SING, Nov. 29.—John Y. McKane's Thanksgiving dinner in Sing Sing Prison consisted of ham, mashed potatoes, mince pie, cheese, and apples. He also had a cigar.

All the convicts had the same fare, and for the dinner there were consumed 500 mince pies, 350 pounds of cheese, 7 barrels of apples, and 15 boxes of cigars. No work was done in the prison.

A GRAVE BENEATH A BLASTED TREE

There, as He Had Requested, Lies James G. Blaine.

From The Washington Post.

The graves of Walker Blaine and his sister, Mrs. Alice Stanwood Coppinger, in Oak Hill Cemetery, are marked by plain monuments, the first a round-topped slab of marble, without a line of ornamentation except the inscription. This reads: "Walker Blaine, born Augusta, Me., May 18, 1855. Died Washington, Jan. 15, 1890." The grave of Mrs. Coppinger is marked by a Celtic cross about four feet high, inscribed as follows: "Alice Stanwood, daughter of James G. Blaine, and wife of Col. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A. Born Augusta, Me., March 18, 1860. Died Washington, Feb. 2, 1890. Erected by her sorrowing husband."

Over the grave of James G. Blaine there is neither monument nor inscription, save a small footstone with the initials "J. G. B." At the head of the grave stands a blasted tree, which is, in accordance with the dead statesman's wish, his only monument. The tree was a magnificent hickory, one of many of its kind that divide the honors of the hillside with the magnificent oaks that give the cemetery its name.

The absence of a monument is not a sign of neglect, but was his own request. Upon the death of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, the then Secretary of State selected a lot in Oak Hill Cemetery, one down the hill from the little red sandstone chapel and overlooking the waters of Rock Creek. Here Walker Blaine was buried, and when not long afterward Mr. Blaine's daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, died, he bought the adjoining lot, where she was interred. On this lot there stood an old hickory tree. It had been struck by lightning some years before, and had died at the top, but it was trimmed and revived, and now bids fair to reach as green an old age as any other tree in the cemetery. Mr. Blaine requested when he bought the second lot that this tree should never be destroyed, and that on his death he should be buried beneath it.

Mules Competing with a Railroad.

From The San Francisco Call, Nov. 22.

The Fresno mule team arrived in Gilroy on Wednesday morning. Its arrival excited considerable curiosity, and it is said that the sympathy of the people along the route is with the mules. The problem the mule team is expected to solve is if the method of transportation in use before the properties of steam were known can compete with the method of the present day in the matter of expense. If a mule team can haul dried fruit from Fresno to San Francisco at less cost than the ordinary charge of the Southern Pacific, the question will be raised if we have not been making progress backward.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN

Special Services in Many Churches with Elaborate Music.

DELICACIES FOR THE CITY'S POOR

Inmates of Prisons Not Forgotten—Entertainments, Dances, and Other Amusements in the Evening.

It seemed to be the opinion of the residents of Brooklyn yesterday that Thanksgiving Day had been more generally observed than for a number of years. The entire city gave evidence of a holiday. All the public buildings were closed, as were also the business houses. The American flag floated from many flagstaffs.

In many of the churches there were special services, with musical programmes more elaborate than is usual on Thanksgiving Day.

The chancel of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Ann's, on Clinton Street, was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The Rev. Reese F. Alsop, the rector, preached.

There was an elaborate display of potted plants and flowers at the Church of the Reformation, and an excellent musical programme was well rendered by a choir of thirty voices.

At the Strong Place Baptist Church there were union services for five churches. The Rev. James W. Gilland, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, preached the sermon. The regular choir was augmented by an orchestra.

There was an elaborate Thanksgiving service at the Emanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James's Place. The Rev. John Humpstone delivered the sermon. The musical programme consisted of the anthems, "Great God, We Come with Grateful Hearts," "Oh! Be Joyful in the Lord, All Ye Lands," "Lord, Hear Our Prayer," and an offertory solo, "The Lord Is Good to All."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached a Thanksgiving sermon in Plymouth Church, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs preached at the Church of the Pilgrims.

The choir of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry Street, was augmented by the Venth string quartet. Haydn's Eighth Symphony and two of Joseph Barnby's new anthems were rendered. The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Hall preached.

The unfortunate inmates of the Kings County Penitentiary had a dinner which was very pleasing to their appetites. It consisted of chicken, celery, cranberry sauce, and pie. In the morning they were entertained in the chapel by singing and recitations. This entertainment was given under the auspices of Miss Harris. In the afternoon there was a special service, at which Chaplain Job G. Bass officiated, and there was singing by the choir of the Fleet Street Methodist Church.

Sheriff Buttling served turkey, with the customary "fixings," to the prisoners in Raymond Street Jail, and endeavored to make it as bright for the unfortunates in his charge as was possible.

In the county charitable institutions the inmates were provided with turkey, chicken, sauces, pies, and other delicacies.

The evening was generally set apart for entertainments. H. H. Ragan gave at the Hanson Place Methodist Church his illustrated lecture on "The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare." This lecture was given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union and Epworth League Chapter No. 1,068.

Charles M. Skinner lectured on "Picturesque Music; or, the Musical Expression of Form and Movement," under the auspices of Fort Greene Council, No. 1,048, Royal Arcanum. He was assisted by Miss Annie L. Walker, soprano; Mrs. Emma Richardson Krester, and Miss Sadie A. Cross, pianists; J. H. Stubbs, tenor; J. Dempsey, bass, and a male quartet.

There were a number of balls and parties in the evening. The Improved Order of Red Men had a masquerade ball at Tivoli Hall.

The thatres were all open, giving entertainments both in the afternoon and evening, and the various playhouses were crowded.

THE NORTHERNMOST MINE IN THE WORLD

An Eldorado in the Extreme Limit of Alaska—How It Is Worked.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

There has lately been in Seattle a man who owns a mine situated probably further north than any other mine in the world. The man's name is J. C. Green, and his mine is called the "Omalik" Mine. It is situated on the Fish River, in the extreme northwestern part of Alaska, near Golovnin Bay, which is about sixty miles north of St. Michael's. To give a better idea of how far north Mr. Green has gone in search of his treasure, it may be stated that the location of his mine is in latitude 65° north, longitude 164° west, which is over 1,000 miles northwest of Sitka.

Mr. Green first got possesion of his mine in 1881, and has since spent about $100,000 in developing it. The mine itself is as unique as its location, being "solid metal." The ore is galena, 75 per cent. of lead, carrying 143 ounces of silver to the ton, and very little gold.

Mr. Green generally spends his Winters in California, chartering a ship every spring to carry his year's supply of stores and the miners he takes up with him to his northern Eldorado. He pays them $75 a month and board, but they do not receive their wages until after the year's work is done and the cargo of ore they have taken from the mine has been brought down to San Francisco and sold. They are then paid off, and receive from $900 to $1,200 apiece, which comes to them in a lump. On Golovnin Bay there are no stores, no saloons, and no opportunity for them to spend money if they wished to.

The natives, the Eskimos, are a peaceable, intelligent people, and are very quick to learn the ways and customs of the Americans. Mr. Green employs them in work about the mines, and finds them to be active and willing.

The climate is not so severe as one would suppose it would be in such a northern latitude, the Summers being warm and pleasant and the Winters not so cold as in some latitudes further south. It is the land of the midnight sun, and the wonders of the aurora borealis are seen in all their splendor.

There are no white people there except the miners that are taken up each year, but Mr. Green says that one doesn't have a chance to get lonesome, as there are fish in the streams to catch, birds in the air to shoot, and four-footed animals of the earth to kill.

Mr. Green is an enthusiast over the resources and coming destiny of the great northern empire of Alaska, and says that few people have an idea of its marvelous wealth and the extent of its resources.

GREATLY ASTONISHED

A Philadelphia Weaver Becomes the Father of Three Robust Boys.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Christian Pfander of 2204 Gordon Street is a weaver, who, for a year, had as much as he could do to provide for his wife and four little boys. He was dumfounded on Saturday when Mrs. Pfander presented him with three more boys, all bright and lively. He was fully prepared for an addition to his family, and was as proud as fathers usually are when the birth of the first one was announced. He was startled at the announcement of the arrival of another little stranger, but when he was congratulated by the physician on the arrival of a third, he hardly knew how he felt. He has concluded to take a philosophical view of the matter, and has welcomed all the little strangers to his heart and home, and will do everything in his power to provide for them.

They are so nearly alike in size, form, and features that they have been marked with red, white, and blue ribbons. The thing which appears to trouble Mr. Pfander now is the selection of names for the little strangers. He says he could easily find a fitting cognomen for one, but to find three, without previous warning, makes him lie awake at night, and he will defer the job until Mrs. Pfander has recovered sufficiently to lend her assistance in the undertaking.

Cotton Manufacture in the South.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The hard times seem to have helped the cotton manufacturing industry in the South rather than hurt it. We published last week a long list of towns and villages and cities which are building new mills or enlarging old ones. The cotton manufacturing business appears to pay everywhere it is tried in the South.

No Fences in South Carolina.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The West Tennessee Whig says that "if Tennessee farmers would do away with their fences they would get rid of one of the heaviest and most inexcusable taxes that they pay. How much cheaper to fence your stock than your fields. If such a burdensome tax was levied by the State it would cause a revolution." South Carolina, we may remark for the information of immigrants drifting Southward, got rid of its fences twenty years ago, and is so well satisfied with the new system that it would be impossible to re-establish the old one.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION OF THE

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

A majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan and Lake Michigan Divisions has been deposited with the Trust Companies. Of the remaining divisions, and the Consolidated Bonds, so large an amount is now deposited that, with bonds promised and in transit, control is assured.

A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on all bonds deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this committee, on and after the 10th day of December, 1894.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Divisions.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan and Frankfort & So. Eastern Divisions, and Consolidated Bonds.

Immediate application will be made to list the engraved certificates on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
F. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 98 Broadway, Secretary.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R'y Co.

REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of **ALL CLASSES** of bonds of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company that, in order to participate in the benefits accruing from the plan of reorganization formulated by the undersigned Committee, all bonds should be deposited without delay with the

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St.,

Notice is also given to stockholders that if they desire to participate in the plan they must deposit their shares with the

Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.

on or before Dec. 10.

Copies of the modified plan can be obtained at the officers of the Depositories or from the Committee.

Counsel:
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON.

D. M. MONJO, Sec., 41 Wall St.

Geo. W. Murray,
Wm. H. Male,
Thos. A. McIntyre,
Jos. Richardson,
Henry S. Redmond,
E. C. Stedman,
James B. Clews,
General Reorg. Com.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank, LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

**FREDERIC P. OLCO

BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADE PARADE

Proud Young Soldiers March in Brooklyn Streets and Hold a Large Meeting and Drill in the Rink.

Many citizens of Brooklyn saw yesterday one of the most interesting parades that ever took place in that city. It was a parade of boy members of the Sunday schools attached to the various Baptist Churches of Brooklyn and this city.

There were fully 5,000 boys in line. They ranged in ages from seven to nineteen years, and were commanded in some instances by men who have served the State in the National Guard, and who were selected to instruct the young Sunday school scholars in the manual of arms, and how to march.

The great majority of these young soldiers wore blue uniforms, trimmed with white, and carried regulation rifles. The officers were uniformed, and wore caps which were adorned with colored plumes. The officers carried swords.

It was probably the greatest day in many of the boys' lives. They looked happy, even if their hands were blue with cold, and they marched soldierly and with proud step.

"Where is the rink?" asked one little soldier of a reporter for The New-York Times.

"Next block," the reporter responded.

"Oh, ain't I glad," said the little fellow; "I belong in New-York, and they have had us walking all over Brooklyn in order to go to the rink."

It was the first big parade of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, and they celebrated the event by having a Thanksgiving Day review. Mayor Schieren and Excise Commissioner Forrester were the reviewing officers.

Eighteen hundred Baptist Boys went over the big bridge to participate in the celebration. They were met on the Brooklyn side by the Brooklyn members of the brigade, and then the march was taken up, the New-York soldiers acting as an escort.

The line of march was across the high plaza, into Liberty Street, to Clinton Street, where the New-Yorkers passed in review of the Brooklyn boys; then the line was taken up and the boys walked to Schermerhorn Street, to Lafayette Avenue, to Clinton Avenue, to Fulton Street, to Washington Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Clermont Avenue, and thence to the rink. They did not reach until 5 o'clock, though they were expected there at 3:30.

The Mayor and Excise Commissioner Forrester reviewed the little army from the stoop of Mayor Schieren's home, on Clinton Avenue. A dozen of the soldiers acted as a guard of honor, surrounding the two reviewing officers, until the last little soldier had passed, and then they rejoined their companions.

As each officer passed he saluted the reviewing officers with his sword, and each Color Sergeant dipped the colors. This compliment was acknowledged by the two officers, who took off their hats in response.

Mayor Schieren expressed himself as being greatly delighted with the parade. He spoke in high praise of the younger boys, some of whom looked almost too young to parade. One little fellow, carrying a drum almost as big as himself, caused the Mayor to smile.

The Clermont Avenue Rink was crowded. Every seat in the three galleries was occupied, and the members of the Baptist Boys' Brigade occupied the main floor.

The exercises at the rink began by the singing of the doxology, followed by the singing of the hymn, "Oh, How Happy Are We," the chorus of which was:

We'll all shout "Hallelujah!"
As we march along the way,
And we'll sing our Saviour's love
With the shining hosts above,
And with Jesus we'll be happy all the day.

The Rev. Dr. William C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, spoke in prayer and then the boys sang "Swing Those Gates Again."

Following this came the event of the day—the competitive drill. A company from Calvary Baptist Church, New-York, and a company from the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church took part. The judges were Col. Alexander S. Bacon and Capt. Kirby. The boys drilled in an excellent manner. There were about forty in each company. They were almost perfect in the manual of arms, but the Brooklyn boys were more quick in certain movements, and they were awarded the honor of having won the drill.

The New-York boys were as loud in their applause as were the Brooklyn boys when they learned the decision of the judges.

There was more singing and the Rev. John Humpstone of the Emmanuel Baptist Church offered prayer. Little Oswald Avery, who had walked in the parade, played a cornet solo, much to the satisfaction of the audience.

All the boys took part in a flag drill, after which the first public celebration of the Baptist Boys' Brigade was brought to a close by the singing of "America" by the boys and the audience.

The Superintendents of the various Sunday schools also marched with the boys.

THE BATTLE NOT YET ENDED.

What Dr. Eaton Had to Say of the Recent Local Election.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached a Thanksgiving sermon yesterday morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. His subject was "Special Reasons for Gratification in the Year 1894."

He said that the recent election victory and the civic conditions now prevailing in this city furnished ground for giving thanks.

"Now that the fight is over," he said, "we can see the benefits of the victory and the good prospects for a continuance of these conditions. The municipality and people of respectability have been plundered and blackmailed, and we should be thankful that such conditions will not continue to exist in New-York. Yet there is a great deal more to be done. The great fight has not yet been ended. We have only taken the outposts. The fortifications are yet to be captured.

"We should also be grateful for the purity of public sentiment, which has taken root and which we believe will continue. We should be grateful to the ministry, to literature, and to the home for this grand result. And let us not forget to offer sincere thanks for the overthrow of the Populistic and Anarchistic idols, which had almost taken firm root in some communities of the West."

Solidarity Among Bicyclists.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

Solidarity has become the order of the day among bicyclists. Wheel to wheel, knickerbockers or not, is now their watchword. The landlady of a hostelry in a Surrey suburb makes it a rule not to permit lady bicyclists in knickerbockers to dine in her house unless they consent to hide their rational dress temporarily with old-fashioned skirts—the dame herself kindly offering to lend her own odd ones for the occasion. It appears that the other day her hotel was full of bicyclists in ordinary attire awaiting for dinner when a woman, ignorant of the landlady's idiosyncrasy, arrived wearing knickerbockers and joined the throng anxiously expecting the steaming joints. But the mistress would not permit her to enter the dining room without a skirt. "Knickerbockers not admitted unless under cover" was her motto, and she determined not to change it. The bicyclist absolutely refused to submit to such an indignity. The dispute waxed warm, and at last all the hungry wheelmen and wheelwomen in waiting took the side of the knickerbockers and declined to eat the joints prepared for them unless their comrade were admitted also. Her dameship held firm to her rule, with the result that the whole company of bicyclists left the inn, brought out what bits of sandwiches, crusts of bread, and scraps of cheese they could find in their pockets or their wallets, shared the food one with another, drank water from a brook close by, and finally rode past the front of the hostelry to the accompaniment of a rousing cheer, conscious that they had achieved a great triumph for freedom of costume.

Mountain Climbers Flattered.

From The London Daily News.

From statistics published in a Swiss newspaper it would appear that mountain climbing has been attended with an unusual number of accidents during the present season. Since the 1st of July, according to this authority, there have been no fewer than fifty-two deaths from this cause, to say nothing of thirteen cases of serious injury. In the Swiss Alps alone there have been thirty-three fatal accidents and seven cases of injury. The rest were in the Austrian, Bavarian, Italian, and French mountains. Four climbers who have disappeared and left no trace are not included in these figures, although there is little doubt that they should be added to the list of the killed.

JACK TAR HAS A JOLLY TIME

UNCLE SAM'S SAILORS ENJOY THE DAY WITH ZEST.

Cruiser New-York in Gay Bunting—How Gallant Bluejackets Observe Thanksgiving at Sea.

Thanksgiving Day has won for itself a red-letter tint on marine calendars. In the world afloat—more accurately in that part of it which sails under the American flag—the festival of the harvest home has found a place. For many years that festival, which originated among tillers of the soil, did not go to sea. But now it has with seamen a place as prominent as that accorded to any other day that is observed.

Sailormen do not regret that it has found its sea legs. To those who wear the navy blue, it is a period of festivity and of "horse play." When a ship is in port, leave on shore is added to license on shipboard, and any little lapses on the part of those who are inclined to look too long upon liquids that are red are looked upon with tolerance, or overlooked entirely.

The crews of the various ships which are now at the New-York Navy Yard celebrated the day in the usual fashion. There were the usual array of good things spread upon each mess table and the usual discussion as to which bird was meant when the "great American bird" was referred to.

The cruiser New-York added to the festive appearance of the day by flinging her many-colored bits of bunting to the bright November sunshine.

After dinner was disposed of, liberty parties came trooping ashore from the various ships. Men in the navy are divided into four classes, and they obtain leave in inverse ratio to the number of their class. Those of the first class can go ashore whenever they wish, and those in the fourth class investigate life ashore at three-month intervals. The classification is regulated by individual conduct. Those who subscribe to the regulations and refrain from getting intoxicated belong to the first class. On special occasions, however, classes are sometimes abrogated. This was the case with the cruiser Cincinnati yesterday, all men from that vessel who asked receiving leave.

But it is when a ship is at sea that Thanksgiving Day and other such holidays give full measure of enjoyment to the sailor man. Then it is that the decks echo to the slap of hornpipes, and the bluejackets, mocking the fortune which takes them from home and friends at such times, make some semblance of a turkey out of dough, stuff the curious creature with canned beef and corn, and, after pampering themselves with that delicacy, defy all princes and potentates to get more real enjoyment out of the day than they can.

There are races up the rigging and over the masthead by contestants handicapped by being dressed in female apparel, obstacle races, when the racers are led over guns, through windsails, and across hatches; sack races, where the contestants have their feet incased in sacks, and shoe races.

From the last sport big-footed sailors have always been debarred. The plaintiff is to blindfold all contestants, heap their respective shoes in one pile, and the one who extricates his own footgear and succeeds in getting it on first is adjudged the winner.

Then there are wheelbarrow races, which is a somewhat misleading term. The "wheelbarrow" consists of one man walking on his hands and steered by another grasping his feet. Local pugilistic celebrities contest for supremacy, and Japanese, a number of whom can always be found among the servants of an American man-of-war, show the most approved style of Oriental wrestling.

The pièce de résistance is a pie-eating match. One of the pies is loaded with gun-cleaning rags, and the sailor who gets that dainty wins the match, and usually ends that triumph by becoming a subject for medical observation.

FRACTIONAL NAMES FOR CITY STREETS

Eighths, Quarters, and Halves Recommended in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The ridiculous system of naming streets by fractional numbers, which has inflicted such monstrosities as Forty-fifth-and-a-half and Sixty-seventh-and-three-quarters Streets upon Philadelphia is to be applied throughout the entire city if the Board of District Surveyors is permitted by Councils to have its way in the matter. For some time all the new streets that have been opened by the city running north and south have been named by the fractional system, and now it is proposed to extend the plan to the older portion of the municipality.

The matter was taken up by the Board of Surveyors, and in about two hours it changed the name of every intercalary street running north and south between the Delaware and the Schuylkill Rivers. By the end of their next meeting the Surveyors will have succeeded, on paper at least, in changing the street nomenclature of at least half the city.

The results are truly remarkable. Franklin Street, which is an important thoroughfare, fully as important as Seventh and Eighth Streets, must be known as Seven-and-a-half Street. Such a change will profoundly shock the old residents of the street, but their grievance will be mild compared with that of the people who reside on any of the seven streets between Front and Second Streets, north of Lehigh Avenue. Palethorpe Street sinks into insignificance under the name of One-and-seven-eighths Street, and Hancock and Mascher Streets will survive as One-and-a-half and One-and-three-quarters Streets. Randolph Street is to be called Five-and-one-half Street, and Marshall Street Six-and-one-half Street. Juniper will be Thirteen-and-a-half Street.

As far as the District Surveyors are concerned, there will be absolutely no exception to this inflexible rule. All intervening streets must be changed, and a motion was made before the board that Broad Street be hereafter known as Fourteenth Street. This, however, was lost.

The arguments in favor of this truly remarkable method of renaming the streets are that they will be easy to find, and will successfully prevent duplications. A protest against the action was received from Lucius S. Landreth, which forcibly pointed out the faults of the new system.

"Already," he said, "Philadelphia is suffering from too much regularity, too much mathematical exactness, and too much rectangularity."

Mr. Landreth cited Boston and Chicago as places where none of the streets was numbered, but all were beautifully named. Boston has an admirable system of Philadelphians and their visitors to say that what is done in Chicago and Boston cannot be done here. "What we need is more beauty and less catering to the dull stupidity which alone requires the assistance of such a system."

All the changes proposed must go before Councils for confirmation, and the downfall of the new scheme is predicted as soon as its absurdities have become known.

A Big Pile of Wool.

From The Boston Transcript.

One of the largest piles of wool ever stored in this city is now on the second floor of the large warehouse of Denny, Rice & Co., on Atlantic Avenue. The pile is 10 feet high, 55 feet wide, and 125 feet long, and contains about 650,000 pounds—325 tons—of wool. It is one of three piles of wool stored on this floor into which a recent shipment of about 850,000 pounds of wool from Oregon has been divided. The wool was brought east in forty cars, and it took an experienced grader, with five men to assist him, a little more than three weeks to sort out the different grades of wool contained in the consignment. The bags in which the wool was packed held from 250 to 300 pounds apiece, and the grader sorted from 125 to 130 of these bags in a day of eight hours.

Silly Treatment of Soldiers.

In the Austrian Reichsrath repeated complaints are made of the treatment of soldiers by their officers. No violence or brutal treatment is, the Vienna correspondent of The London Daily News says, charged against the latter, but the men are scoffed at and derided on account of their nationality. On Saturday a Czech Deputy to the Reichsrath spoke on this subject again, and threatened reprisals. He said: "I am warning the army administration, because if this state of things is not changed, a moment may come when the men, who have a particularly good memory for insults to their nationality, will forget everything else and first remember their officers before they turn against the enemy."

A PLUCKY BOYS' RACE

They Are Deceived and Leave Without Securing Any Plunder—A Train Robbery Hourly Expected in Idaho.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 29.—The Southern Pacific passenger train, westbound, was boarded by robbers at Elks, at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

About half a mile east of Elks two masked men crawled over the tender of the engine and ordered the engineer to stop the train. The engineer did as ordered. When the train came to a full stop, the robbers ordered the engineer and the fireman to get out of the cab. They ordered the fireman to go back and "cut" the train behind the express car. The robbers fired several shots. When the fireman went to the express car, he only cut loose the hose that ran to the coaches. The robbers boarded the engine and tried to pull out, but could not. They left the engine, and no more was seen of them.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Nov. 29.—All trains on the Utah and Northern now resemble arsenals. During the past few days a number of desperate-looking men have been seen along the line, and yesterday ten saddled horses and two buggies were seen near Hamp Fork, in Idaho. Later the horses were seen near Blackfoot, ridden by tough-looking men, and it is believed the intention of the gang is to enter into competition with the Cook gang in the Indian Territory. The officials of the road were informed of the presence of the gang, and as a result immediately ordered that all of its train crews be provided with firearms.

IS PROBABLY MURDER AND SUICIDE

Miss Quirk of Watkins Killed by Her Lover, Who Takes His Own Life.

WATKINS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—At about 5 o'clock this morning Miss Kate Quirk, a domestic employed in the Kendall House, and Charles N. Richards, a saloon keeper, were found in the Quirk woman's room with their throats cut.

Miss Quirk was dead, and Richards cannot recover. The latter is thirty-five years of age and has a family. It is said that he and Miss Quirk have been intimate for some time, and that jealousy prompted Richards to kill Miss Quirk and himself.

Not Quite Up to Date.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—An illustration of the great delay found in the printing of Government publications is witnessed in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1893, which, in bound volumes, was issued yesterday, just one year from the time it was made public and on the very day when the report for the current year was given to the press. The bound volume, which is thus put in circulation for the first time, covers the period from March 7, 1893, when Secretary Morton took hold of his department, down to Nov. 20, 1893.

CITY COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Class I.—1—Lyon vs. McKane. 2—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Blake. 3—Liszka vs. Clark. 4—Same vs. Hartstein. 5—Same vs. Roberts. 6—Schwarzwaelder & Co. vs. United States Net and Twine Company. 7—White vs. Barnard. 8—Sylvester vs. Hess.

Class II.—9—Ingraham vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

Class IV.—10—Furlong vs. Foran. 11—First National Bank vs. Weil. 12—Kernan vs. Donovan.. 13—Matter of Juch. 14—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Eblin.

Class VI.—15—Thompson vs. Mann.

Class VII.—16—Rimoldi vs. Chatfield. 17—McVeagh vs. Denver Union Water Company. 18—Sampson vs. Hackleberg. 19—Connell vs. Young. 20—Williams vs. Williams.

Class VIII.—21—Lough vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 22—Humphreys vs. Hall. 23—Grant vs. Anderson. 24—Loughran vs. Loughran. 25—Matter of Worthington Company. 26—Holland Trust Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 27—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company vs. Long Beach Association. 28—Worthington vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Co. 29—Matter of Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Kane. 30—Flanagan vs. Stein. 31—Smith vs. Kidd. 32—Brunk vs. Garrison. 33—Isaacs vs. Berkowitz. 34—Barresi vs. Merritt. 35—Matter of Bartlett. 36—Matter of Catholic Publication Society. 37—Davis Provision Company vs. Fowler. 38—Matter of Graham. 39—Lockwood vs. Holly. 40—Van Ingen vs. Wakeman. 41—Sterne vs. Karcher. 42—Rankin vs. Reid. 43—Lederer vs. Deimel. 44—Matter of Ney. 45—People, &c., vs. New-York and Boston Insurance Company. 46—Norwich Insulated Wire Company vs. Brouwer. 47—Matter of O'Connell. 48—Beattie vs. Cluff. 49—Bernard vs. Bernard. 50—Gannon vs. McGuire. 51—Johnson vs. Schopp. 52—Asch vs. Sharp. 53—Wagman vs. same. 54—Matter of Republic Fire Insurance Company. 55—Austen vs. Durant Land and Improvement Company. 56—Blum vs. Blum. 57—Union Bank of Buffalo vs. Blair. 58—Matter of One Hundred and Twelfth Street. 59—Alden vs. Alliance Insurance Company. 60—Matter of Puno Silver Mining Company. 61—Matter of Chunchosmayo Gold Placer Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned until Dec. 3.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

23—Huling vs. Huling.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term. Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

987—Contested will of James Holmes, at 11 A. M. 167—Estate of Thomas Keane, at 11 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Rosa Guttman, Cornelia F. Coster, Elizabeth Hillier, Wolf Speir, Mary F. Blake, Felix Larkin, Mary M. Blair. At 2 P. M.—Katharine Ryan, George M. Ditchett, Johanna Beuss, George E. Brown, Maggie Sammis.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 67s 6d; prime mess firm at 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 61s 3d; do, medium, steady at 55s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 48s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 34s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 33s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 33s 9d; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 29s 6d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 7½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 37s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 11½d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 11½d; November firm at 4s 11½d; December firm at 5s; January firm at 4s 5¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 15s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low animated clause, November delivery, 3 6-64d, value; November and December delivery, 3 5-64@3 6-64d; December and January delivery, 3 5-64@3 6-64d; January and February delivery, 3 6-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 7-64@3 8-64d; March and April delivery, 3 9-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 10-64@3 11-64d; May and June delivery, 3 12-64d, value; June and July delivery, 3 13-64@3 14-64d; July and August delivery, 3 15-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 103⅝, for both for the account; New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage bonds, 17; Canadian Pacific, 61¼; Erie, 11⅞; do, second consols, 72; Illinois Central, 92; Mexican ordinary, 14½; St. Paul common, 59⅝; New-York Central, 100⅝; Pennsylvania, 51⅝; Reading, 8; Mexican Central new 4 per cent. bonds, 57⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 54⅜; Atchison common, 5¼. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 15-16@1 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 95c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 12½c for checks.

4:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £62,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 64.67 per cent., is now 65.53 per cent. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £242,000.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 38s 4½d per quarter; November and December shipment, via Cape, 38s 4½d. Sugar, 12s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—November, 9s 3d; January and March, 9s 1½d. Manila hemp, good, £18 15s. cost, insurance, and freight.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The wool sales today were conducted by Buxton, Ronald & Co. Altogether, 10,500 bales were offered, a good proportion of them being the better-grown carpet wools. The competition was equal to any shown in the last series of sales. American buyers bid more freely, and the French paid as high rates as were obtained at the last sales. Many desirable parcels were sold at ¼@½d advance for greasy merinos and ¼d for good scoured. The competition for the fine half-weight kind was very keen. The withdrawals were fewer than since the opening. The sales and prices were: New South Wales, 5,400 bales; scoured, 8½d@1s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 1d; greasy, 4½@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 3½@7½d. Queensland, 1,000 bales; scoured locks and pieces, 8½@10d; greasy, 4¼@7¼d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@6¼d. Victoria, 1,500 bales; scoured, 7½d@1s 8d; do, locks and pieces, 7@10d; greasy, 4½@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾d. New-Zealand, 2,100 bales; scoured, 4¼@@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@11½d; greasy, 4½@8d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@5½d. Cape of Good Hope, 300 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 3½d; greasy, 4@5½d.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 17,525,000f in gold and 1,575,000f in silver.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 34½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

BREMEN, Nov. 29.—Petroleum, 5 marks 25 pfennigs.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Markets unchanged.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colon, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 12 M for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Eiffel Tower; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;) at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) per steamship Fiji, and steamship Europa, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with the British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 9 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M. | Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 A.M.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A.M. | Etruria.....Jan. 5.
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Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
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Steamers leave San Francisco:
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CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
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EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
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YEMASSEE.....Monday, Dec. 3
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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dc. 11, 7 AM. | Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Havel, Thu., Jan. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 AM.
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Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Str.
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TO PASSENGERS BY
S. S. "NORMANNIA," JAN. 5, 1895.
THE LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WHO WILL LAND IN EGYPT FROM THE NORMANNIA MAKES IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT ALL WHO INTEND TO GO UP THE NILE SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATIONS FROM US AT ONCE.
WE ARE DOING OUR UTMOST, BY PUTTING ON SPECIAL STEAMERS, TO MEET THE PRESSURE; IN ORDER, HOWEVER, TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT, ALL WHO WISH TO MAKE THE NILE VOYAGE THIS SEASON SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATION IMMEDIATELY.
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LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
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TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
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From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the P

REPORT OF HOKE SMITH

Discusses the Affairs Relating to the Interior Department.

SUGGESTIONS LOOKING TO REFORMS

Condition of the Indians, the Public Domain, the Bond-Aided Railroads, and Payments to Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, contains the following:

The work of the Indian Bureau is that of developing a people no longer savage, but still far from civilized, into beings fit for American citizenship and capable of self-support. How can this be accomplished in the most practical manner? There are two means chiefly relied upon—education and allotments of land in severalty.

I do not question the advisability of allotting land to Indians in severalty, but I do most seriously question the propriety of this course before the Indians have progressed sufficiently to utilize the land when taken.

I urge a treatment of Indian land based solely upon the purpose of realizing from it for its owners the highest possible value. What is best for the Indians—to keep their land or to sell it? If the members of a tribe have reached a state sufficiently civilized to be able to progress still further by selling a portion of their land, then sales should be made; but the land should not be purchased from the Indians at the best bargain the United States can make.* It should be sold for the Indians by the United States, the department acting as a faithful trustee, and obtaining for the Indians every dollar the land will bring.

I recommend that the General Allotment act be so amended as to insure to any Indian who shall settle upon and improve a particular tract, under the direction of his agent, the permanent ownership of such tract by giving him a preference right to select it when allotments are made. Of course, it would be necessary to limit this right to the quantity of land allowed him under the Allotment act.

The importance of inducing the Indians to make these selections is being urged upon all the agents. On some reservations it is meeting with marked success, and the Indians thus located are progressing toward individual responsibility, individual capacity, and a desire for individual development and acquirement.

The work of the development of the Indian is necessarily slow. Their peculiarities must be studied and understood, not as a whole, but as members of particular tribes, before those engaged in their supervision are fit for successful work. Permanency of service of agents, therefore, is absolutely necessary to success. I believe it is possible to develop a competent, permanent, nonpartisan Indian service, and I hope before the end of another year that such progress will have been made in this direction that its realization will be assured.

In the management of the Indian schools a definite plan for the Indian, when school is finished, must always be in view, if practical results are expected from his education. The two lines of work open for Indians can be classified as being upon the reservation and in the cities and towns away from the reservation. Education should be practically directed with a view to the probable future of the Indian If he is to remain away from his former home and to enter the struggle of life in our cities and towns as an American citizen, then his education should be as broad and as liberal as possible. But if he is to return to the reservation, to the place of his birth, and to commence his active life in the development of the resources of the reservation, then his education should be directed especially with a view to the life he will lead upon the reservation and to the possibilities of the reservation itself.

Opposed to Sectarian Schools.

An effort is now being made as far as possible to introduce Indian children into the public day schools in the immediate vicinity of the different reservations. I hope it will also be practicable to introduce them into the industrial schools and agricultural colleges of the States where the reservations are located, that they may not only prepare for life's work, but be associated to a greater extent with the institutions of their respective states, for in what I have said in regard to the future work of Indians upon their different reservations I do not mean that they are to neglect the opportunity to become citizens.

The contract schools are now the subject of general discussion. I agree fully with those who oppose the use of public money for the support of sectarian schools. But this question should be considered practically. The schools have grown up, money has been invested in their construction at a time when they were recognized as wise instrumentalities for the accomplishment of good. I do not think it proper to allow the intense feeling of opposition to secular education which is showing itself all over the land to induce the department to disregard existing things. We need the schools now, or else we need a large appropriation to build schools to take their place.

It would scarcely be just to abolish them entirely—to abandon instantly a policy so long recognized. My own suggestion is that they should be decreased at the rate of not less than 20 per cent. a year. Thus, in a few years more, they would cease to exist, and during this time the bureau would gradually be prepared to do without them, while they might gather strength to continue without Government aid. This is the policy which is now controlling the department, and unless it is changed by legislation, it will be continued. The decrease in the appropriation for the present fiscal year is 20 per cent.

I wish to refer especially to another line of work for the benefit of the Indians that can be accomplished at but little comparative expense. The small sum spent for field matrons has probably done more good than the expenditure of any other amount several times as large. It was started four years ago with $3,000 a year. Now $5,000 is allowed for that purpose. Congress at its last session was urged to increase the amount to $10,000, but this was not done. I have no doubt that $50,000 spent in this way would accomplish more than any $50,000 spent in any school that we support. These good women thus employed go from house to house among the Indians, helping to instruct and to civilize the Indian women, too old now to enter school, but still young enough to learn something of womanly responsibility. They help, at once, to place some of the comforts of civilization in the Indian home. Their work influences all of the tribe, and it prepares places for the school children when they return to their parents, somewhat similar to the conditions existing at the schools.

Allotments to Indians.

The 1895 appropriation of $10,750,486 is $198,753 below the estimates, but many of the reductions were made at the instance of the Indian Office.

The progress made in allotment work since the last annual report is as follows: On Reservations—Patents issued last year have been delivered to the following Indians: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux in North Dakota and South Dakota, 1,339; Medawakanton Sioux on Devil's Lake Reserve, in North Dakota, 773; Tonkawas, in Oklahoma, 73.

Patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians: Pottawatomies, in Kansas, 151; Pawnees, in Oklahoma, 821; Klamath River Indians, in California, 125; Iowas, in Kansas and Nebraska, 143; Chippewas, Lac du Flambeau Reservation, in Wisconsin, (under treaty of 1854,) 37; Chippewas, Bad River Reservation, in Wisconsin, (under treaty of 1854,) 37; Winnebagos, in Nebraska, 795.

Allotments have been approved by the Indian Office and the department and patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office for the following Indians: On Yankton Reservation, South Dakota, 1,171; Siletz Reservation, the Oregon, 536; Chippewas of Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, in Wisconsin, (under treaty of 1854,) 118; Chippewas of L'Anse and Vieux de Sert, in Michigan, (under treaty of 1854,) 176.

Schedules of the following allotments have been submitted by the Indian Office for the approval of the department: Nez Percés, in Idaho, 1,665.

Schedules of the following allotments have been received in the Indian Office, but have not been finally acted upon: Kickapoos, in Oklahoma, 276; Yakimas, in Washington, 1,851.

While I would not recommend action which could take from the Indians of the five civilized tribes one foot of land which belongs to them, still, from the report of the Commissioners, confirmed, as it is, by information received through the Indian Bureau and from other sources, there can be scarcely any doubt that the time has about been reached when the United States must preserve law and order throughout the Indian Territory; and if the right to do this cannot be obtained by agreements with the tribes, it must be enforced as a matter of duty without regard to the wishes of those who control in the respective tribes.

I am not prepared to say that it is necessary for the Government to organize the tribes as a Territory, subject to the same rules and laws which govern other Territories in the United States, but I do feel sure that at least jurisdiction, without regard to citizenship, of the United States courts should be extended over the Territory.

I do not mean that this should take place with the courts held as they are now, in Arkansas and Texas, for, if nothing more was done, the courts should be located within the Territory.

If a Territory with laws similar to those of the other Territories should be created from the Indian Territory, and the land of the respective tribes allotted in severalty to the members of such tribes, limitation should be placed upon the quantity which could be sold by each owner, and the sale should be subject to judicial approval, and the interests of each Indian should be faithfully guarded so far as practicable, in the ownership and possession of his separate property. No effort should be made to take the Indians' lands from them.

Condition of the Public Lands.

The public lands disposed of during the year, by cash sales, miscellaneous entries, and selections of all kinds, amounted to 10,377,224.72 acres. In addition to this, 28,876.05 acres of Indian lands were disposed of, making an aggregate of 10,406,100.77 acres. The Commissioner approximates the vacant public lands remaining at 606,040,313.71 acres. This does not include Alaska, which contains over 360,000,000 acres, military and other reservations, or railroad and other selections yet unadjudicated, parts of which may in the future, by sale or restoration, be added to the public domain.

The total cash receipts from the disposal of public lands amounted to $2,674,285.79; $91,981.03 were received for Indian lands.

Over 35,000 agricultural patents were issued, granting, approximately, 5,040,800 acres. Mineral, mill site, and coal patents were issued to the number of 1,429. About 3,100 patents were issued to Indians for allotments or selections in severalty, covering 101,936.34 acres. Patents of all classes issued during the year covered about 7,700,000 acres, a decrease from the preceding year of over 2,000,000 acres.

During the fiscal year lands have been certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants as follows: Central Pacific Railroad Company, Utah, 1,486.17 acres; Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, Florida, 70,966.60 acres; Northern Pacific Railroad Company, North Dakota, 160 acres; Washington, 479,219.83 acres; Oregon and California Railroad Company, Oregon, $152,409.43 acres; Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains Wagon Road, Oregon, 161,314.42 acres; total, 865,566.45 acres.

Twenty-nine million acres of land, in round numbers, are embraced in the lists of selections made by the railroad and wagon-road companies, awaiting examination and settlement at the close of the fiscal year.

Under the swamp-land acts the aggregate selections of swamp lands since the passage of the act of 1849 amount to 65,153,515 acres. Of these, the total quantity of patented is 58,234,503.57 acres. About 138,150.47 acres were disposed of under patents and certificates during the present year. A large number of swamp-land cash indemnity claims were adjudicated, but only $5,674.11 was allowed. During the past thirty-nine years the cash indemnity paid has amounted to $1,605,455.59. Indemnity claims for 2,015,772.92 acres still remain unadjusted.

Forty agents have been employed during the year in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and in otherwise protecting the public lands from illegal appropriation and timber trespass. Their work also included the investigation of applications for permits under the recent acts to cut timber on public lands and upon forest reserves. Over 800 cases were referred to them for investigation, and final action was taken in 1,062 cases. There are now pending in the General Land Office over 2,000 cases.

Timber depredations have been reported during the year involving a value of $1,040,000. On this account $28,521.40 have been recovered during the year, eighty-five civil suits are pending in the courts for the recovery of nearly $1,500,000, the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut, and 283 criminal prosecutions are also pening.

The appropriation for the expense of special agents engaged in the investigation of these cases is, for the current year, only $60,000, the smallest amount appropriated within ten years. During the years ending June 30, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, the amounts appropriated for this service were respectively $212,462, $240,000, $220,000, and $120,000.

Protection of Forest Reserves.

On account of the small appropriations for special agents it has thus far been impossible to detail any of them for the protection of the forest reserves which have, from time to time, been created. Practically, this great extent of reserved lands is no more protected by the Government than are the unreserved lands of the United States, the sole difference being that they are not subject to entry or other disposal under the public-land laws.

In view of the large number of depredations upon these reserves, it seems imperative that Congress should appropriate sufficient money to place at least one Superintendent upon each reservation, and upon the larger reserves to provide him with sufficient number of assistants to prevent the public property from being wantonly destroyed.

Owing to the extension of the act of June 3, 1878, permitting the purchase of timber lands at $2.50 per acre in all public-land States, the Government is rapidly losing the title to hundreds of thousands of acres covered with timber which should be properly preserved as a permanent source of timber supply rather than denuded for the immediate gain of individuals or corporations.

The decision of litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain patents for Government lands should be attended with the largest possible degree of accuracy and the least amount possible of delay or expense to the litigant. Under the present organization litigation over the patenting of public lands originates before the Registers and receivers. All of the testimony upon which the cases are heard is prepared before these two officers. But the law does not give to them a right to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of written testimony.

I earnestly recommend that authority to subpoena witnesses be conferred upon the Register of the local land office, with a provision for the punishment of such witnesses by the district Judge in case the subpoena is disregarded. When contested cases reach the Commissioner, theoretically he decides them, practically they are decided by one or more of a large force of law clerks. It is a physical impossibility for the Commissioner to examine personally, with any degree of care, all these cases. He signs between three and four thousand a year. The many purely administrative duties of his office require a very large portion of his time He should be freed from the task of endeavoring to decide the litigated cases when he has not the time for their careful consideration.

I recommend that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, and that a non-partisan court be created in connection with the General Land Office, and that the decision of this court, so far as the jurisdiction of this department is concerned, be made final in the class of cases referred to.

Payments for Pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, 969,544 pensioners were borne upon the rolls, an increase of 3,532 pensioners during the year.

The pensioners may be classed as follows: Soldiers and sailors, 773,968; widows, orphans, and other dependent relatives, 215,162; army nurses, 414.

Of these, 16,610 pensioners are on account of Indian and other wars prior to the late war, and 15,429 widows, orphans, and other dependent relatives. Under the act of June 27, 1890, there are 375,084 pensioners and 94,260 widows and orphans.

It is interesting to note that 9 widows and 3 daughters of veterans of the Revolution constitute a pension roll for that war. Forty-five survivors of the war of 1812 constitute the remnant of that list.

The total amount expended for pensions during the past fiscal year was $139,804,461.05, leaving a balance from the appropriation in the Treasury of $25,205,712.65.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1896 made by the Commissioner of Pensions is $140,000,000.

The Commissioner states that, in his opinion, the year 1895, thirty years after the close of the last war, must in the nature of things see the highest limit of the pension roll, which therefore must begin to decrease. The number of pending claims in the bureau has decreased over 90,000 during the year. A large number of the new claims are for increase by pensioners now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213.

The aggregate of persons added to the rolls during the year is 39,085, and the total number dropped for all causes 37,951. The first payments during the past year amounted to $11,917,250.58.

The total number of appeals, motions, &c., that have been acted upon by the Board of Pension Appeals and Assistant Secretary from April 15, 1893, to Nov. 1, 1894, is 10,714.

The foregoing volume of work accomplished in eighteen and one-half months is believed to be unprecedented in the history of the department, being more than twice the number of cases disposed of in a like period under my predecessor. That the rights of claimants have not been neglected in this mass of work is shown by the fact that the reversals of the Pension Office average only about one and one-half cases less to the hundred than under the previous administration. That it has been carefully done is shown by the fact that the decisions rendered have given general satisfaction to claimants and attorneys, and but few errors and no serious mistakes have been discovered.

It has resulted in bringing the business practically up to date, the current appeals being now decided as rapidly as reported on by the Pension Bureau, for the first time since the close of the administration of Secretary Vilas.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents upon the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, shows that there were received 35,952 applications for patents, 1,050 applications for designs, 108 applications for reissues, 2,193 caveats, 1,720 applications for trade marks, and 368 applications for labels. There were 22,546 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,656 trade marks registered. The number of patents which expired was 13,167. The total expenditures were $1,053,962.38; the receipts over expenditures were $123,960.80, and the total receipts over expenditures to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amounted to $4,409,366.74.

The Commissioner of Labor in charge of the eleventh census, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, states that the total disbursements on account of the eleventh census to that date amounted to $10,385,676.81.

At the close of the fiscal year the total number of persons employed in the Census Office was 679; there are at the present writing about 400.

The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend all the facts gathered at the eleventh census is 25, the estimated and actual printed pages of these volumes being 22,290.

The topographical work of the Geological Survey was continued during the year upon the general lines heretofore followed, surveys having been made in twenty-one States and Territories. Of the sum of $200,000 appropriated for topographical surveys, $130,000 was expended for work west of the ninety-seventh meridian, and $70,000 for work east of that line. Co-operative work with the State of New-York was begun upon conditions similar to those made for joint State and National work in New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, under which the topographic surveys of those States have already been completed.

The steady increase in the scale of the atlas sheets prepared by the survey, necessitated by a growing demand for greater detail of mapping, has tended to reduce the area annually covered, but good progress was made during the year 1893-4, 55,360 square miles having been surveyed.

Number of School Children.

The comparative statistics of the public schools of the United States showing the number of pupils, teachers, and the amount of expenditures for the four years including 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, will convey some idea of the magnitude of this interest and of its rate of growth:

Year.	Pupils Enrolled.	—Teachers.— Male.	Female.	Total Expenditures.
1889-90	...12,722,581	125,525	238,397	$140,506,715
1890-91	...13,048,282	123,287	245,098	148,738,251
1891-2	...13,203,786	121,151	252,653	155,982,942
1892-3	...13,442,098	121,717	258,901	163,330,018

The Commissioner of Railroads calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the effect upon railway earnings of the financial and industrial depression, the Union Pacific (which includes the Kansas Pacific) is the only one of all the bond-aided railways which during the period mentioned passed into the hands of receivers.

The following land-grant railroads coming under the supervision of his office are reported by the Commissioner as being in the hands of receivers: The Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and Santa Fe, the Little Rock and Memphis, the Northern Pacific, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Wisconsin Central.

The Commissioner reports that the obligations to the Government of the bond-aided companies not having matured, no default has yet been made in the case of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Kansas Pacific bonds to the amount of $640,000 will mature on Nov. 1, 1895, and between that date and Jan. 1, 1899, the balance of the subsidy bonds, aggregating about $32,800,512, will also mature, for the redemption of which the company has practically made no provision. The Central Pacific Company, whose liability amounts in the aggregate to $56,000,000, has provided a sinking fund for the redemption of first mortgage bonds. The funds at present available for that purpose amount to nearly $6,000,000.

The Yellowstone Park.

There are now seventeen forest reserves. The Cascade Range and the Ashland Forest Reserves have been added during the past year.

Capt. George S. Anderson, United States Army, the acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, reports a decrease of travel for the year, owing to various causes, notably among them being the financial condition of the country, extensive washouts on the railroads, and strikes. The number of visitors amounted to 3,076, as against 5,645 for the previous year.

The leases of the Yellowstone Park Association are the same as last year. The Superintendent is strongly opposed to any Congressional legislation permitting the passage of a railroad through the park. In this regard he says: "Six months from the entrance of the first locomotive within the limits of the park there will not be left one acre of its magnificent forests unburned."

Reports from the outposts on Snake River show an increasing number of moose. The elk wintered well, and all reports show a large number of young in the Spring. A party sent out to Yanceys to investigate the subject in March last saw at least 3,000 of them at one time from a single point of view. This is in the portion of the park proposed to be cut off by the segregation bill now pending in Congress.

The valley of the East Fork of the Yellowstone winters more of them than any other portion of the park, and, should it be cut off, the superintendent says that their numbers would be diminished by at least one-half. The usual herd of 500 antelope wintered on Mount Evarts, which is their only Winter range. Should it be cut off, their extinction would follow within a year.

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua reports that upon the appointment of a receiver for the construction company on Aug. 30, 1893, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, measures were inaugurated by shareholders of the construction company for the reorganization of that company on a strong financial basis.

Notwithstanding delays incident to the magnitude and nature of the work of reorganization, the construction company reorganization committee has made material progress, and it now gives assurance of ability to resume performance of the contract at a day not far distant.

THE WILD HORSES OF NEVADA

Worth but $2 Each on the Plains, and a Great Nuisance to Cattlemen.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

R. L. Fulton of Reno, for a number of years agent of the land department of the Central Pacific Railroad, tells a strange story of the wild horses now roaming over Nevada, and of the steps that have been taken to get rid of them.

"There are now in Nevada more than 200,000 head of these horses," said Mr. Fulton, "and they are increasing so fast that they are getting to be a great nuisance. Cattle and sheep owners are killing them wherever they can.

"The last Legislature passed a law permitting any one to shoot any stallions that were found running wild, and the ranchers have, in consequence, been killing them off wherever they could. They do this as well to get rid of them as to keep the wild horses from increasing.

"The trouble is, they are eating off the grass, so that sheep and cattle owners are having a tough time of it in some sections. More than this, the stallions are in many cases leading off the domestic horses from the ranches. The ranchers figure that each stallion is worth about $2, which is the top-notch figure that can be realized from them. Horses are very cheap now the world over, but probably not since the settlement of America have horses been so cheap as they are in Nevada.

"Most of the wild horses are in the neighborhood of Elko and Iron Point. A few years ago there was turned loose from the Evans ranch, near Iron Point, a fine thoroughbred stallion. He joined the neighboring bands of wild horses and could not be got back again.

"The result has been that the quality of the herds was greatly improved. He left many colts that were much superior to the old stock. The various bands have increased much since then. While many of the horses would not be called first-class, others are very fine, and all are as tough as pine knots and as fleet as there is any use in having horses.

"They are eating the grass off, and making it hard picking in places for cattle and sheep, and as the ranchers can't catch the wild horses, they are shooting them down whenever they get sight of them and can get up close enough. This is not always an easy task. In fact, it usually is a most difficult thing to do.

"They use long-range rifles, however, and ride fleet domestic horses, and in this way pick off a great many. Every rancher or cattle owner in Nevada, when he sees a wild stallion and has a weapon with him, turns loose at it. It is the particular aim and mission of every cowboy to thin them out, and oftentimes he is not so very particular just what kind of wild horse it is."

HIS CHICKENS STOLEN IN COURT

While Affieto Was Being Examined His Fowls Were Placed in a Cell, and They Mysteriously Disappeared.

Antonio Affieto of 158 Bleecker Street was walking along Sixth Avenue yesterday morning with a basket on his arm. In the basket were chickens. The chickens made a great deal of noise. George H. Lambert, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrested Affieto for treating the chickens in a cruel manner.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Hogan held Affieto in $100 bail for trial.

The chickens, four alive and one dressed, were placed in a vacant cell. Later in the day Affieto got bail, and was released. He at once went to the cell where the chickens were supposed to be confined, to claim his property. He found the cell empty. Even the dead one had "flown."

Affieto was angry. He appealed to Justice Hogan, who ordered that an inquiry be made at once. An inquiry was made, but it didn't disclose the whereabouts of the missing fowls. Nobody had seen them. Affieto was very irate when he left the prison, and announced that he would get even today.

Affieto said that he had counted upon a happy Thanksgiving, but as it turned out he spent the day in prison, his family and himself were robbed of their dinner, while his chickens satisfied the appetites of other people.

A Professor Prompted.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Dr. Hugh A. Clarke remarked, in his university lecture the other day, there was no such thing as a series of sounds in nature. Probably the doctor never heard the "Cathedral Organ," as it is called, in the caverns at Luray—a set of slab-shaped stalactites, side by side, that yield, when struck with a mallet or other suitable object, the almost perfect sounds of the natural scale.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On La Bretagne, from Havre.

A.—Mr. Aguilar, R. V. Ayoob, K. Ayoob, E. Artus, Mrs. Artus.—B.—Mrs. Bramma, E. de Bano, Mrs. D. G. Brinton, Mr. Brieussel, Mrs. Brieussel, Mr. Bossert, Mr. Beach, Mr. Briggs, Baroness Berzsenyi, Baron Beaupré.—C.—Mr. Chouillon, Dr. Carlottx, Mr. Camiche, Mrs. Camiche, Benjamin Constant, Mr. Creus.—D.—Mr. Dalton, Duezueau.—,—E.—Mr. Chambrard Van der Eist.—G.—Mr. Gutmann, Veancio A. Garcia.—J.—Miss R. Junod, Johann Junker, Mrs. Jacotin, S. B. Jamcotchain, Mr. Jagels, Mrs. Jagels.—L.—T. A. Longhurst.—M.—Mr. Mr. Marre, E. Muller, P. Muller, Robert G. Mott, Mrs Mott, A. Masson, J. Munyer.—N. Mme. Nordica.—P.—Mr. Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, T. Perrot, Mrs. Perrot, Charles Pierre.—Q.—Mrs. Quinsard, Miss Berthe Quinsard.—R.—William Moore Robinson, Mrs. Moore Robinson.—S.—E. Setzer, Mrs. Setzer, the Misses Setzer, Hermann P. Schaefer, Mrs. E. Steinbrugge, Mr. Storry, Miss M. Schelbenreif, Miss E. Schroeder, Miss M. Speth, Miss V. Schemnitscher, Sister Marie, Sister Amédée, Sister Virginie, Mrs. Stuart Steigman, W. E. Stauffer, Miss M. C. Stauffer.—T.—R. Tinoco, C. Tinoco, Mr. Tinoco, Mrs. Tinoco, Miss Marie Tinoco, A. Tinoco, Miss E. Tinoco.—V.—Mr. Vail, Mr. Vanneck, Mrs. Vanneck, Mrs. Vairet.—W.—Mr. Wyeth, Robert Wehrlin.—Z.—Mr. Zaldivar, Miss Zaldivar, Miss Zimmermanns.

On the Lahn, from Bremen.

A.—Emilio Altschul.—B.—Louis Brauns, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bohmer, Jr., Louis Buck, Mrs. M. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas W. Blatchford, Miss Blatchford, Eduard Burger.—C.—Henry Clauss.—D.—Max Delius, Mrs. Ottilie Delius, A. M. Donaldson, Miss Annie Dusterdieck, Phillip Doppler.—E.—Miss Mary G. Edwards, Miss Ethlen L. Edwards, Lorenz Eyssen, Mrs. Antonio de Eyssen, Mrs. Gertrude Engelmohr, Hermann Ellenberger, Miss Therese Ellenberger, Clemens Engelking.—F.—Mrs. Auguste Fresse, Miss Friese, Miss Katrinka Freyseng, John Freyseng, Andreas Furrer, Miss Rieke Furrer, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fermer, J. M. Farquharson.—G.—Henry von Gundell, Mrs. Elwira von Gundell, Hugh Gordon.—H.—Dr. and Mrs. Victor Hilprecht, H. Huber, H. Homburger, F. Hirt, Caesar Hesse, Max Hesslein, Hermann E. Hopp, Prof. R. L. Hermann, Miss Lina Haug, Waldemar Horn, Louis Hartmann, Mr. Hollis, Johann H. Heitman.—J.—Miss Ella N. Jacobi, Miss Herma A. Jacobi, Mr. and Mrs. St. John, Miss H. P. Johnson, G. E. Johnson.—K.—Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Kinyoun of the United States Marine Hospital Service, Miss Kroger, Miss Caroline Koch, Miss Anna Kaempf, A. von Clausow-Kaas, Carl Kusch, Mathias Karr.—L.—Otto Loeckle, Dr. Oscar Loehr, Miss Emma Lehmann, John W. Lell, Miss Caroline Levy, H. Leer.—M.—Mrs. Ritter von Maurig, Mr. Maynard, A. Magnus, Mrs. Maria Muller, Mrs. Therese Meiling, George Muller.—O.—H. Oppenheimer, Mrs. Oaks, Miss Oaks, Charles C. Oaks, Mrs. Ogilidie, Conrad Otto.—P.—August Popper, Miss Americana Palma, Felix Palester, Miss Pyle.—Q.—Charles Quardt.—R.—Heinrich Rode, August Rickert, Mrs. Auguste Rickert.—S.—Miss Sophie Schenell, Miss Anna Steinburg, Carl Schaick, Mrs. Sawter, United States Consul; Mrs. M. L. Sawter, Mrs. Sarah Sturm, Richard Ritter von Schoeller, Mrs. Schorr, Miss Mina Schorr, Arthur Schorr, Mrs. Henriette Starke, Miss Nanni Schulein, Frederick Schmidt, Edward Stark, Miss Daniel W. Schwartz, Mr. Shall, Carl Simensen.—T.—Miss Thomalen, Miss Marie Thurnblaser, Paul Tiemer, Werner Thiel.—U.—Miss Ida Uhlmann, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Uhlmann.—V.—Mrs. Martha Vorwerck, William Volk.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wolf, Conrad Walbrach, Dr. Emil Weis, Mrs. Dr. Albertine Weis, Miss Peppi Wohlfahrt, Miss Clara Wohlfahrt, Sigmund Wohlfahrt, Theodor Wust, Miss Ernestine Wolfel.—Y.—Miss Maria Louise Ynigo, Carl Ynigo.

On the Furnessia, from Glasgow.

B.—W. L. Bain, Miss Baifour.—C.—Dr. Caven, Mrs. Cochrane.—D.—Mrs. Donnley, Peter Donnley.—G.—Mr. Grahame, Miss Graham, Dr. Grant.—H.—Miss Jane Hope, Miss Belle Hope.—L.—Miss Lamb.—M.—A. Mackie.—N.—J. McNaughton.—O.—Miss O'Hara.—P.—Mr. Paton.—S.—H. Murray Scott, George Scoular, Mrs. Selfridge, D. Shaw, W. Sommerville, Dr. Stevenson, Miss A. Stevenson.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Ernest Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Wright.—Y.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Yeats.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeast. VERMONT, local snows, warmer, southeast winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair in eastern, local rain or snow in western, portion, warmer, southeast winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, increasing cloudiness, warmer, southeast winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness and local rain or snow, warmer, southeast winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness, showers Friday evening or night, warmer, southeast winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, warmer, southeast winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, except showers near the coast, warmer, east winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, warmer in the southern portion, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southeast winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southeast winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, southeast winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, warmer, southeast winds. MISSISSIPPI, partly cloudy, warmer in eastern portion, southeast winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except probably showers near the coast, southeast winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers, cooler, winds shifting to northwest. ILLINOIS, showers in the early morning and probably showers in northern portion during Friday, warmer, southeast winds. ARKANSAS, showers, southeast winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, showers in northern, fair in southern, portion, warmer, southeast winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, warmer, southeast winds. OHIO and INDIANA, showers in the early morning and probably during Friday, warmer, southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, warmer, southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local rain or snow, east winds. WISCONSIN fair, except showers in extreme eastern portion, warmer, southeast winds. MINNESOTA, fair, variable winds. IOWA, fair, except showers in southeast portion, warmer, east to south winds. MISSOURI, showers, warmer in central and northern portions, east winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in northeast portion, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and COLORADO, fair, variable winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, except probably showers in southeast portion, variable winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy, cooler in extreme northern portion, variable winds.

SIGNALS are displayed at Houghton section, Marquette section, Sault Ste. Marie section, Manistique; Frankfort section, Escanaba; Green Bay section, Mackinaw section, and Alpena section, and on the Atlantic coast at Jupiter. No well-defined storm appears within the region of observation. A storm is apparently developing in the Southwest. An area of high barometer covers the Atlantic coast States, and the barometer has fallen rapidly in the lake region and the central valleys. The temperature has fallen in New-England and the South Atlantic States, and has risen in the lake region and the central valleys. Rain has fallen in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and on the North Pacific coast, and snow flurries have occurred in the lake region. Increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow and rising temperature, is indicated for New-England and Eastern New-York; local rains and higher temperature are indicated for the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest. In the South Atlantic States and the Northwest the weather will be fair.

A SOUTH AMERICAN SCHEME

Syndicate Forming to Improve River Navigation in Bolivia.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A number of steamboat men in Louisville have been invited to take an interest in a syndicate being organized to introduce a system of navigation on the rivers of Bolivia, South America. A concession from the Bolivian Government grants the exclusive privilege of navigating the numerous rivers and canals for a period of twenty-five years.

Bolivia is, probably, the richest of the South American countries in agricultural, timber, and mineral wealth, and all of its exports are now carried over the Andes Mountains on the backs of llamas. The natural waterways traversing every part of the country have been neglected, and there is not a steamboat in the country, although it possesses more navigable rivers than any other country of the same size in the world.

It is probable that some of the experienced steamboat men of Louisville will join an expedition to inspect the country and the chances for successful navigation projects about the first of the coming year.

The enterprise is one in which only United States capitalists are interested, but the Government of Bolivia expects to secure a return from the commerce which will naturally be started in that country. With the several short canals to be built connecting interior rivers, freight can be carried from the coast of Peru to the mouth of the Amazon River, straight across the northern part of the continent, thus obviating the present necessity of sailing all the way around South America in order to get freight from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

They All Needed Provisions.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A generous farmer near Monmouth, Ill., announced the other day that anybody in need of provisions for the Winter could go to his turnip patch and help himself. His patch, containing about 3,000 bushels, was stripped within twenty-four hours thereafter, many of those who helped themselves being well-to-do citizens.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...7:03 | Sun sets...4:34 | Moon sets...7:07	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:12	9:52	2:57	3:43
Governors Island	9:39	10:06	3:36	4:18
Hell Gate	11:32	11:59	5:04	5:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eiffel Tower, Cape Colony	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	.....
Pontchartrain, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Herkin, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	1:30 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Mississippi, London	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Alvena, Kingston	.....	.....
Lahn, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	.....	10:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	.....	10:30 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 30.—Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 13; Edam, Amsterdam, Nov. 17; Europe, London, Nov. 16; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, Nov. 19; Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 15; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 21; Norwegian, Glasgow, Nov. 17; Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14; Runic, Liverpool, Nov. 16; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11; Weser, Bremen, Nov. 17.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 24; Kronprinz F. Wilhelm, Gibraltar, Nov. 21; La Bourgog